WASHINGTON.

Several Star Route Indictments Read in Court.

The Lowell Bankruptcy Bill Favored by New Yorkers.

The Chinese Bill Passed by the House-Bankruptcy Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Star routers, all but Dorsey, were present in court Saturday morning. Colonel Ingersoll filed a motion to quash the indictment against Dorsey, because it was not sent to the grand jury on the express order of the court as required by Maryland, act 1722, and similar motions were made for the other defendants, as Mr. Bliss was not ready to argue the motion to quash, the cases of Dorsey and Brady were postponed to next Friday, and the cases proceeded against J. W. Donchue, W. W. Jackson, A. E. Boone, S. G. Cabell and Miss Kate M. Armstrong. Two hours were occupied in the reading of the indictments, which was concluded at 2.20 p. m., and the defendants pleaded not guilty. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by the clerk in reading the other indictments against the same parties for perjury, to all of which a plea of not guilty was entered.

The Chinese Bill Passed.

Washington, March 27.—The bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration to the United States passed in the house Thursday by a vote of 177 to 65, the following voting against the bill: Messrs. Anderson, Barr, Bragg, Briggs, Browne, Buck, Camp. Candler, Carpenter, Chace, Crapo, Cullen, Dawes, Deering, Dingley, Dunnell, Dwight, Farwell of Iowa, Grott, Hall, Hardenbergh, Hammond of New York, Harris Hardenbergh, Hammond of New York, Harris of Massachusetts, Haskell, Hawk, Henderson, Hepburn, Hooker, Humphrey, Jacobs, Jones of New Jersey, Joyce, Kasson, Ketchum, Lord, McCord, Morse, Norcross, Orth, Parker, Ranney, Rice of Massachusetts, Riee of Ohio, Rich, Richardson of New York, Ritchie, Robinson of Yessachusetts, Russell, Ryan, Shuitz, Skinner, Pooner, Stone, Taylor, Thompson of Iowa, Tyler, Urner, Updegraff of Iowa, Wadsworth, Wait, Walker, Ward, Watson, White, Williams of Wisconsin. The measure was adopted without amendment just as it came from the Senate, The House took a recess last evening to 10 o'clock this morning, the only business allowable being the consideration of this bill, upon which it was agreed to call the previous question able being the consideration of this bill, upon which it was agreed to call the previous question at 2 o'clock this atternoon. A large number of speeches were made, notably by Mr. Leopold Morse of Massachusetts, Mr. George D. Robinson of Massachusetts, ex-Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Sherwin of the same State. Two amendments had been offered to the bill, one by Mr. Kasson restricting the time to ten years. This was lost by a vote of 100 to 131. The other was offered by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, limiting the time to fifteen years, which was also rejected by a vote of 87 to 99. Several other minor amendments were defeated by viva voce votes. Many of those who voted against the bill would have voted for it if the period of suspension had been reduced to ten years.

Bantruptcy Legislation.

Bankruptcy Legislation. and Transportation has forwarded to members of Congress a petition in favor of the passage of the Lowell bankruptcy bill, accompanied by the fol-

An Interesting Decision to Shipowners.

A question of commercial interest has been decided by Attorney-General Brewster, as to the conditions which vessels may get American registry The point of registry arose before the Treasury Department upon an application of an American citizen tor the registry of a schooger built in this country and sold to British subjects under whose ownership she was wrecked in United States waters, and afterwards bought and repaired by an American. The Treasury Department submitted to the attorney-general the question, "is a vessel answering the conditions of section 4136, Revised Statutes, except that she was built in the United States, and not in a foreign country, entitled to registry?" Mr. Rewyster recountry, entitled to registry?" Mr. Rewyster rebuilt within the United States, and belonging to its citizens, are entitled to registry. The vessel in question was built in the United States, and is now owned wholly by a citizen of the United States, but, meanwhile, she has been owned in a foreign country. It she had been built there also she could be registered under section 4136. The whole tenor of the statutes from section 4132 to 4136 inclusive, is that vessels built in and owned exclusively by citizens of the United States may be registered, and claim the protection of the government. Foreign vessels coming into the possession of United States citizens are entitled to the same privileges under section 4136.

Sergeant Mason Pouring In.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The flood of letters and petitions in behalf of the pardon or the commutation of the sentence of Sergeant Mason which is pouring in to the White House shows an which is pouring in to the White House shows an increasing interest in this matter all over the country. An enormous petition for Mason's pardon, containing over 12,000 signatures, has been received from Toledo, O. Meñhers of Congress are continually bearing to the President these petitions received from their constituents, which are referred as usual to the judge advocate-general of the army for consideration. Meetings are being held invarious portions of the city each night in the interest of Mason's wife and child, and the contributions were placed in, the hands of the lady friends to bring her from her home in Virginia to this city.

Improvements for the Mississippi. The Senate committee on the improvement

of the Mississippi river and its tributaries has agreed upon a bill appropriating \$5,-000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi, and \$5,000,000 for the Missouri river to sippl, and \$5,000,000 for the Missouri river, to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war, in accordance with the plans of the Missippl river improvement commission. A part of the appropriation for the Mississippl is to be made immediately available, in order to repair as quickly as possible some of the damage caused by the recent floods.

A War Hereine Honored.

The House spent the evening Friday on pension bills, passing thirty-six bills. Among them was a bill granting a pension to the aged mother of Jennie Wade, killed on the field of battle at Gettysburg. She had gone to the field to take care of her betrothed young sergeant, who was fatally wounded, and also to assist in the care of other soldiers, and was shot while baking bread for the soldiers during the battle. The bill was unanimously passed.

Mismanagement of the Soldiers' Home. More systematic robbery than was at first supposed has come to light in the developments of the Soldiers' Home investigation. The testimony of the employes of the institution was given under fear of discharge, if they stated any irregularities. It has been discovered that the gardens, orchards, dairy and greenbouses were drawn upon to furnish private residences in the city, and that daily requisitions have been made on the ice supplies.

Life-Saving Service Bill, with Important Amendments, Passed by the Senate. Florida senators insisted upon provision for five

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The life-saving serrice bill came up in the Senate Friday. The Florida senators insisted upon provision for five stations at points on the Atlantic coast of Florida, as follows: Key West, Jupiter inlet, Cape Canav-eral and St. Augustine, and one on the gulf coast west of the Appalachicola river. Mr. Conger, in charge of the bill, argued that this was unnecessary, and Mr. Jones of Florida replied that the records showed 104 wrecks on the coast line just indicated. The proposition was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 17. Mr. Pepdleton moved to amend the section prohibiting the appointment of keepers and crews for political reasons, so as to extend it to the general superintendent, district superintendents and in-

spectors. Mr. Conger criticised this as an attempt to restrict the presidential appointing power. Mr. Pendleton explained that his purpose was to include only appointees of the secretary of the treasury, and modified his amendment accordingly, which, on a division, was carried on a party yote 25 to 23. Mr. Conger's call for the yeas and nays was met by cries from the Democratic side of "Too late," and the chair so ruled. Mr. Sewell moved an amendment authorizing the secretary of the treasury to fix the pay of the men employed at the different stations in proportion to the services rentered, provided the same shall not exceed \$50 per month. Adopted. The bill then passed—yeas, 46; nays. S.

De Lesseps and His Canal Scheme.

De Lesseps and His Canal Scheme. It is rumored that DeLesseps located the canal at Panama because he could not secure a concession for the Nicaragua route, the government of Nicaragua preferring Americans. Also it is said that he never seriously intended to dig through Panama, but secretly connived to defeat the Nicaraguan undertaking by Americans, and that now the proceedings are to secure the lat-ter grant on the supposition that Americans had given it up.

Larger Forces Called For.

for an enlargement of his force to complete cer-tain work has called forth similar requests from the adjutant and surgeon-generals, they claiming that rushing things in the pension office will demand much more from them in records, etc. A Question of Economy.

In view of the threatened outbreak among the Chevenne Indians at Fort Reno and elsewhere because of the reduction of rations, Commissioner Price has asked Congress for an immediate appropriation of \$100,000. He says it is cheaper to feed enemies than to fight them.

Grant Besieged by Officeseekers. General Grant is sought for by office-hunters, who think his influence with the President can get them desired places, but he fights shy of all. He is said, however, to be urging General Heale for secretary of the many, though Mr. Chandler's friends still have hope.

Capital Notes.

The bill establishing a new land district in Nebraska was passed by the Senate. Grant is said to be urging the retirement of McDowell and the promotion of Pope.

The House judiciary committee has agreed to report the bill for an additional representative in Nebraska.

Nebraska.

All vacancies have been filled in the Post Office and Interior Departments, and no appointments will be made until the next fiscal year.

The House in committee of the whole has passed the bill referring the claim of the captors of the ram Albemarle to the Court of Claims.

In the Senate today Mr. Miller presented a petition from 3000 merchants and bankers favoring the passage of the Lowell bankrupt law.

It is reported that ex-Senator Dorsey will not recover from his sickness, and that his death is only a question of a few days or weeks.

The eccretary of war has issued a special order discharging Cadet J. C. Whittaker from the Military Academy on the recommendation of the academic board, because of deficiency in studies.

army of the United States.

Mr. Logan offered a bill in the Senate amending the pension law of June 18, 1874, so as to include all soldiers and sailors whose arm or leg is amputated so close below the elbow or knee joint at or ender the same so far useless as to practically bring them within the provisions of said act.

Two projects for the improvement of Washing on appear likely to be consummated. One is the plan for filling the marsh along the bank of the Potomac, where the malerial poison infests the city at certain seasons and causes much sickness. The other scheme is for increasing the water supply, which has long been deficient in some sections, the water to be obtained from the great falls of the Potomac.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RICHMOND, VA. Property to the Amount of \$500,000 De-

stroyed and One Life Lost. RICHMOND, Va., March 27 .- The largest fire since Richmond was evacuated occurred Sunday afternoon. It broke out about 1 o'clock on afternoon. It broke out about 1 o'clock on the Petersburg & Richmond railroad bridge on the Manchester side of the James river. A high wind prevailed, and in a little white the entire bridge was consumed. When the flames reached the Richmond end of the bridge, they immediately selzed upon the large four-story brick tobacco factory of T. M. Rutherford & Co., which also quickly fell a victim to the devouring element. From that point the fire continued to spread with frightful rapidity, attacking and laying in a-hes in quick succession the large brick tobacco factories of R. A. Patterson & Co., T. C. Williams & Co., the three tobacco stemmeries of J. A. Hutchinson, two Patterson & Co., T. C. Williams & Co., the three tooacco stemmeries of J. A. Hutchinson, two stemmeries of C. R. & F. D. Barkedale, stemmery of Aborn & Edwards, the Vulcan Iron Works operated by Bruce & Archer, twenty tenement houses occupied by poor people, about 300 feet of trestle-work connecting the Tredegar Iron Works with the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, ten new freight cars belonging to the Tredegar company, T. P. Smith's grist mill, a number of other minor buildings, and a quantity of coal and lumber at the southern or Manchester end of the bridge. The Virginia Mining & Manufacturing Company's kaolin works were also destroyed. After herculean efforts the firemen, succeeded in controlling the fire. At one time the danger was so imminent that Mayor Carrington telegraphed to Petersburg and Washington, D. C., for aid, but before the companies had arrived the order in each case was countermanded. The excitement was so intense at one time that the mayor ordered out the military for the protection of property. The companies promptly turned out, but were not needed. The very heart of the city was threatened, and at one time it seemed the whole city was at the mercy of the flames, and nothing but a fortunate change in the wind saved it from destruction. Notwithstanding the great crowd, heat of the day and number of buildings burned, only one person was fatally injured. This was a boy, 15 years of age, who was killed by the falling of a brick wall. A fireman had his arm broken, and several were overcome by the heat only one person was fatally injured. This was a boy, 15 years of age, who was kiled by the falling of a brick wall. A fireman had his arm broken, and several were overcome by the heat and smoke and barely escaped suffocation. The loss to property will amount to \$500,000. Travel on three railroads leading into the city will be temporarily obstructed. The total loss is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$600,000, about half of which is covered by insurance. The following are the heaviest losers: T. C. Williams & Co., about \$100,000; R. A. Patterson & Co., \$60,000; T. M. Kutherford & Co., \$25,000; the Rich mond & Petersburg Railroad Co., on bridge, \$160,000; C. R. & F. D. Barksdale, \$20,000; the Vulcan Iron Works, \$25,000; the Tredegar company, \$30,000; the Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company, \$30,000. Several of the largest buildings occupied as tobacco factories and stemmeries were owned by James Thomas, Jr., who has no insurance. His loss will reach \$50,000 or \$60,000. Among the companies holding risks on the property destroyed are the Hartford, \$5000, and the Connecticut, \$5000.

At Cleveland-Loss \$215,000.

CLEVELAND, O., March 27 .- On Saturday a fire broke out in W. P. Southworth's wholesale broke out in W. P. Southworth's wholesale and retail grocery store, Ontario street. Nothing is left of the large block except ruined walls, and the adjacent buildings are seriously damaged. Southworth's loss is \$140,000. J. Krause & Co., carpets and furniture, loss, \$50,000; H. M. Brown, dry goods, loss, \$25,000. Chandler & Rudd, grocers; Mrs. Wilson, hair store, and two neighboring shoe stores were also damaged. were also damaged.

Three dwellings and four barns in the up-town district were burned today while the fire at Southworth's was burning.

The Business Portion of an Ohio Town Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., March 27 .- A special from Mc Arthur, Vinton county, says a large portion of the business quarter of the town has been de-stroyed by fire; loss, \$175,000.

Dorsey Selling His Ranches.

[New Mexico News and Express.] We are reliably informed that ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey has sold his ranches, ranges and brand in Colfax county. The sale includes a number of sidered one of the best in the West; all claim to the vast range, comprising from 1500 to 2000 square miles of territory, and nearly 25,000 head of cattle with calves, and including many fine thoroughbred cows and buils. The purchasers are reported to be a big company, composed of Eastern gentlemen, and Harry Gray, the efficient manager of the senator's vast stock and business, recently took the books of the concern to New York to deliver them to the purchasers. The purchase price is reported to be very high, and probably ranges from \$600,000 to \$700,000, the Prairie Cattle Company, who were anxious to buy out the senator, having offered between \$450,000 and \$500,000. sidered one of the best in the West; all claim to

PANAMA, March 15.—The remains of General Kilpatrick are to be removed from Santiago to the United States, it is rumored.

A rumor in Chili asserts that Walker Blaine is

about to be married to a Chilian lady, daughter of an ex-minister of that republic to the United States.

Balls and banquets are succeeding one another with great rapidity in Valparaiso, and at all of them Trescott and Blaine seem to be the most honored guests.
It is expected that Trescott will shortly return to the United States, leaving Blaine behind as acting American minister. BLAINE'S MOTIVES.

The Ex-Secretary Relieves His Pent-Up Feelings

On the Subject of the Coveted Peruvian Guano.

The Greatest Opportunity of the Generation Foolishly Lost.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Post published on Friday an interview with ex-Secretary Blaine which says that the general result shown in the latest phase of the Chili-Pernvian question is precisely what he bad predicted when Trescott's instructions were revoked. The action of the Chilian authorities shows that Peru is to be despoiled and destroyed and the profits divided with English bondholders and speculators. The Chilian treasury department asks for bids for 1,000,000 tons of guano from the Peruvian beds, cargo to be paid for in English money in ninety days. One-nalf goes to Chili and one-half goes to English bondholders, and Chili binds herself to deposit 50 per cent. of the proceeds of the guano in the Bank of England. Mr. Blaine further says that Trescott was expressly forbidden by Frelinghuysen to say a word about this thing. Naturally enough when Chili found the United States was sure not to interfere she took all she wanted. She

Very Richest Districts of Peru.

including all her nitrates and all her guanos, just as she designed in the outset, only she was not then sure as now that the United States would permit it. When Trescott was instructed to make no authoritative utterance, but merely to be seen and not heard, and act the part of meek humility. Chili naturally concluded she could use the power of this great government as she chose, and thus sought to make Trescott aid her design on Peru. Chili advertises guano before the treaty is concluded on the ground of absolute conquest. Mr. Blaine says this result could have been easily prevented by the United States without war. The idea of war with Chili is ridiculous. Our moral power could have saved the autonomy of Peru, if not preserved all her territory. In any event the active use of our influence then sure as now that the United States would

Could Have Done No Harm, and it would have been honorable to make an effort, even if it failed. As the result stands we have acquired the hatred of the Peruvians to the latest generation and the contempt of the Chilians, and have also secured the self-satisfied chuckle of English speculators, into whose hands the power of the United States has effectively played, Great Britain, with all her prowess, could not have advanced the commercial interests of her merchants in South America so powerfully and destroyed the interests of American merchants there so completely as has been done by the instructions with which Tresott was bound and gagged. The first instalment of the British interest is the freight money on the million tons of guano and haif the profits of its sale in Europe, which of itself is a larger sum than the entire war expenditure of Chili.

In Conclusion Mr. Blaine save: have acquired the hatred of the Peruvians to the

In Conclusion Mr. Blaine says: "It would have been worth while to find out whether if the United States intervened to save whether if the United States intervened to save an American republic Great Britain would have intervened to destroy it. In my own judgment, the policy of Great Britain will never take that direction, certainly it will not so long as British statesmen see that the United States can do by a mission more for British interests than Great Britain can do by a commission. The moral power of the United States in South America would simply have been irresistible for American interests. It was the opportunity of the would simply have been irresistible for American interests. It was the opportunity of the century and was blindly sacrificed. The commercial interests of this country in South America will not in fifty years recover what has been lost and what it was in its power to acquire. Our interests are not only totally destroyed in Chili and Peru, but our prestige is impaired in all South America, indeed in all Spanish America, both continental and insular. The present generation will not witness a recovery of that which has been lost within the last ninety days.

MINISTER MARTINEZ

Questions Mr. Blaine's Motives-He Says the Fx-Secretary's Theories are Due to His Imagination.

NEW YORK, March 25 .- An interview with the Chilian minister, Mr. Martinez, appears today in the Herald's Washington despatches, in which Blaine's motives regarding the Peruvian imbroglio are impeached. Mr. Martinez says:
"The first impression which Mr. Blaine's pub-

lished views made upon use was similar to that made upon others, that Mr. Blaine was the man least qualified to manage a delicate diplomatic matter between two belligerents, if for no other reason because he had shown himself more than a matter between two beligerents, if for no other reason because he had shown himself more than a lawer, an intense partisan of one of the beligerents, and consequently the enemy of the other. An imaginary balance of justice is all that he could be said to uphold. Mr. Blaine supposes that his policy would have drawn to the United States the warm friendship of both Chili and Peru, while he believes that the policy of respect for others' rights is calculated to bring on this country the hatred of Peru and the contempt of Chili. It is not necessary to be a great politician nor a man of more than ordinary common sense to see that this is a paralogism so very evident that it is not necessary to explain it. In my judgment all that Mr. Blaine has said concerning this matter is intended purely and exclusively to serve, in home politics, his own political interests. It is not for me to say what those interests may be. He states that by the loss to Peru of a portion of the desert of Atacama, which extends to the Camaron Quebrada, she will remain as a poor and miserable country, virtually on the point of losing its nationality. It is a fact, however, which every one knows, that Peru is probably the richest country on the globe, leaving Tarapaca entirely out of the question. Humboldt so considered it when he made the statement concerning it. Peru has all the valuable fruits of the torrid zone, sugar cane, coffee, rice, cotton, cocoa, etc. I have myself heard Mr. Blaine make the observation of a sensible statesman that the wealth of a country could not be better established than with the abundance of such products.

petroleum, admirable mines of precious metals,

most desirable timber, plantations of grapes on a large scale, fruits and agricultural products of every description, not only all the elements possessed by the United States, but even more, Besides, thas manufactories of considerable importance. To deny this in order to assert the contrary is something I cannot comprehend. Besides, the press has proved that whether we consider the extent, the population or the other factors which have to be taken into account, the elimination of Tarapaca from Peru, is not a question of any considerable importance. Mr. Blaine bases his reasons on other assertions equally as erroneous. He asserts that England has furnished Chili with arms, ships, money and even uniforms to carry on war against Peru. All this is inexact. Chili has borne all the war expenses with internal loans and with the paper money engraved by the New York Bank Note Company. Chili has bought its small arms in Belgium and France, and its guns in Germany. It has clothed its army with uniforms made of cloths manufactured in Chili. As regards the irondads Cochrane and Blanco it is true that they were built in England but eight years before the war, just as Peru had all its fleet built in England, with the exception of its monitors, Atahuaipa and Manco Copae, while the Union was built in France. I do not care to continue to enumerate in detail the inaccuracies expressed by Mr. Blaine, for I would have to contradict it word for word."

"What can you say as to the justice of Chili's demand?"

"My government," said Mr. Martinez, "has exlarge scale, fruits and agricultural products of

demand?"
"My government," said Mr. Martinez, "has ex-"My government," said Mr. Martinez, "has explained in a recent circular how moderate theso demands are. Mr. Blaine has no facts or evidence to show to the contrary. That the right of Chili is covered by \$50,000,000, which is half of what the Peruvian ompany coffered, as incorrect as the statement that Tarapaca is worth \$1,500,000,000. With regard to the last statement I will say what I have repeated a hundred times before, the plan of dispossesing the private owners of the saltpetre, which was formed by the late President Pardo, was ruinous to the State which converted itself into the to the State which converted itself into the

Worst of all Schemers and Speculators. Under that system not only could Tarapaca not be valued at \$1,500,000,000, but it is hardly to be doubted that the exportation of salt-petre by the Peruvian state would have left depts to that country under the left detts to that country under the system of free industry, which is the one Chili has adopted, returning to each former owner his property, and radically and definitely rescinding the plan formed by the late President Pardo. The state has only a right to an expert data which state has only a right to an export duty, which

will always be moderate."

"How much to you estimate the value of that territory, considered from the point of view of its revenue to the State?"

"It is extremely difficult," answered the ministration of the point of the poin "It is extremely difficult," answered the minister, "to form an estimate, and there is no man able to do so. I consider its value extremely variable, and it may become very small, but I do care to make capricious statements, nor do I acknowledge the right of anybody to mix himself up in affairs that do not concern him."

"As to the rest," Mr. Martinez concluded, "all that Mr. -Blaine Says in regard to the pre-

dominance of England in South America to the effect that the only Peruviah creditors who will be paid are the English, notwithstanding that the bondholders are to be found in all parts of the world; as regards the decline of American influence in South America, and the other fancies of Mr. Blaine's imagination, these are as tables for the amisement of children. It is not for the press of the United States. I do not care to do it, because it would be an endless task. I will state that the whole press of Spanish America has arisen en masse before the danger which the application in that part of the world of a policy which Mr. Blaine regards as wise and wonderful."

To prevent any misunderstanding as

even the knowledge on General Garfield's part that such a communication had been received.

BEAR-MUNTING IN MAINE.

Oxford and Franklin Counties in Arms-An

Exciting, Stern Chase. The Lewiston (Me.) Journal tells of an exciting bear hunt in Oxford county. The bear was started by some woodsmen near Webb's river, above Dixfield village, about ten days ago. The news kindled a spark in Dixfield village, and the whole town abandoned its usual routine, and devoted itself to bear extermination. They brought out all the old muskets, shot-guns, fusees, and even pistols, that there were in the village. Men, children and women were talking of nothing but pistois, that there were in the village. Men, children and women were talking of nothing but bear and ammunition. Business was apparently suspended—except in the powder and snot trade. The large crowd of hunters got on the bear's trail. They pursued him for several days over a large part of Dixfield and across the town of Mexice into Byron. The hunters received mmerous accessions of men and ammunition from these towns, and the bear had considerable business on his paws. The chase was continued for a week without interruption. The bear's tracks were numerous. The hunters surrounded him in thickets two or three times and were confident of accomplishing their murder, but the bear when driven at bay rushed out with such ferocity that the line of nunters weakened and broke in each case and the bear escaped. One of the leaders of the chase is a man named Babb, who has been in constant pursuit for seven days, travelling hundreds of indes. Mr. Babb became so lame that he had to rest for two days. Postmaster Stanley, Fish Commissioner Stanley and several other prominent chitzens have joined in the hunt, and the excitement is spreading through Oxford and Franklin counties. Some of the party are armed with fish-horns, which they blow at intervals, to start Bruin into sight. The bear is reported to be very large—a regular "old ranger"—with a paw as large as a No. Il gentleman's boot. On one of the mountains in that vicinity one of the Oxford hunters got within twenty feet of the bear disappeared. The man "disappeared" as soon as possible after pulling the trigger. From Byron the bear was chased back to Dixfield. It was supposed he had a den in that vicinity, and every effort was made to grive him to his hole, where he might be more easily murdered. The bear refused to do anything of the sort, and led his would-be slayers a long jaint sort, and ted his would-be slayers a long jaunt over the hills and mountains. Tuesday he was driven through the village of Berry's Mills, in Carthage, a crowd of armed men and boys on his trail, setting Berry's Mills in an uproar. The bear ran through a grist mill and into a schoolhouse at that place, causing a great panic, and would speedily have had the whole town to himself had the hunting party not been in immediate would speedly have had the whole town to him-self had the hunting party not been in immediate pursuit. He took to Spruce mountain, near the Weld and Carthage line, where he spent Tuesday night. The hunters are determined to capture him, J. G. Rich, the veteran bear hunter, is in great demand.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Westward-Bound Freight Rates Fixed.

CHICAGO, March 27 .- Commissioner Midgeley of the Southwestern Railway Association gives notice that from and after March 25, and until otherwise advised, on all business from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, destined to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison or St. Joseph, carried via allrail routes to destination, the following "arbitraries" will apply, regardless of what rates may prevail to Detroit, Toledo, Chicago or Mississippi river points: From Toledo or Detroit, first class, 76 cents per 100 peunds: second class, 59 cents; third, 43 cents; fourth, 31 cents; fifth, 26 cents. From Chicago, first class, 71 cents; second-class, 54 cents; third, 38 cents; fourth, 28 cents; fourth, 28 cents; fourth, 29 cents. From East St. Louis, St. Louis, Alton, Hannibal. Quincy or Burlington, first class, 65 cents; second, 50 cents; third, 35 cents; fourth, 25 cents; and fifth, 20 cents. The rates above quoted may usually on cents. The rates above quoted may apply on business from the following points: From all through billing points on the Boston & Albany and Hoosac Tunnel lines; from New York, Troy and Albany, on the New York Central, on business billed to Buffalo, Pittsburg or other termini of the trunk lines, and thence billed to points within this association: thence billed to points within this association; local rates from Mississippi river points will govern, as arbitraries, their proportion of the rate to the Mississippi river. That proportion should invariably be based on 207 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi river.

Boston Enterprise in Rhode Island. NEWPORT, R. I., March 27 .- The leaders of the enterprise of improving and building up Easton's point are Messrs. Benjamin S. Rotch, Samuel W. Rodman and Benjamin W. Crowninshield, all of Boston. Alexander S. Potter of Boston, the managing agent, has had ample experience in matters of this kind, and fully appreciates the peculiarities this kind, and fully appreciates the peculiarities of Newport hie and the general wants of her summer visitors. The proprietors are moving rapidly toward the consummation of their grand scheme. With but few exceptions, the land is laid out in lots of two acres, which will give each resident ample grounds. Every lot will have an ocean view. George H. Norman of Boston and Newport has contracted to build the water works, and will have the mains but in within a month from this time. Each member of the syndicate is to build a house of his own, which will of itself be a good beginning for own, which will of itself be a good beginning for

Married Once Toe Often.

New Haven, March 27.—Frederick M. Baiey, arrested here for bigamy, has lived until recently in New York. He married his second wife, Mary Rourke by name, in that city the day before last Thanksgiving. For some time after Bailey would spend alternately two or three days with each wife, and so cleverly did he conduct himself that neither had any thought that anything was wrong. About three months ago he told wife No. 1 that he had got into a gambling scrape and would have to leave the city for a time. With wife No. 2 he went to Bridgeport, and about a month ago came to this city. It was a bold move, for not only has he relatives here, but his first wife, who was Carrie Brailey of Springheld, Mass., also has relatives in the city. As was to be expected, it was soon known to the As was to be expected, it was soon known to the wife in New York of Bailey's whereabouts and of the woman he lived with as his wife. The result was Bailey's arrest. In court wife No. 1 was sad and silent, while No. 2 cried aloud and continuously. Both are young and good-looking women, while Bailey is about 30. He refused to make any public statement.

· Incendiarism at Laramie City.

CHEVENNE, Wy., March 27.—Incendiaries have been at work at Laramie City, fity-six miles west of here, for four nights past, and fires occurred every night, some of them very costly. Railroad buildings, hotels and dwelling houses have suffered alike. Vigilants have been patrolling the streets for three nights and have arrested about twenty strangers, but fires would start up on all sides. The prisoners were released. The terror is great, and there is no clew to the perpetrators. The offenders will be lynched if caught. Two nights ago vigilants of Rawlings, Wy., lynched two burglars, James Lacey and Boh Roddock, who had robbed several houses and planned to rob a bank, when a pal gave them away.

Deputy Marshai Johnson has received a letter from Horatio E. Burchard, director of the mint at Washington, in which he says that the mutilation of gold or silver coin by abstracting any portion of it by making holes in it or filling up the same destroys it as a legal or current tender for money, and it is to be treated as bullion. In his opinion such mutilation of coin is punishable under section 5457 of the United States Statutes for making, forging or counterfeiting the coin of the United Statutes prohibiting the making of coin not authorized by law, and thinks such offences punishable by a fine of \$3000, or five years' imprisonment, or both.

THE MAD MISSISSIPPI.

The Investigating Commission's Sad Story

Of the Victims of the Fury of the Father of Waters.

Much Help Worthily Bestowed and Much More Needed.

LITTLE ROCK, March 26 .- Lieutenant Sam

hurchill, who was commissioned by Governor Churchill to investigate, with Lieutenant Satterlee, an agent of the War Department, the condition of affairs and distribution of supplies in the flood districts of this State, has returned, observations. The larger portion of Desha county and two-thirds of Chicot county are under water, and thousands of their inhabitants are in a state of appalling destitution. Some scenes he witnessed were heartrending. In places absolutely everything had been swept away by the flood, leaving once prosperous citizens without a mouthful to eat. Government supplies out a mouthful to eat. Government supplies saved hundreds from death by starvation, and thousands from terribic suffering. Stories had been circulated that underserving parties had received much of the aid. He found these untrue, except in one instance. The part of the county supplied by the commissioners at Arkansas City is ten miles long by seven broad, and contains over a thousand destitutes. The rations issued were three pounds of salt meat and a peck of meal per week. At Terrene, about the mouths of the Arkansas and White rivers, 250 people are yet unsupplied, and are suffering terribly. At Redford, Desha county, which is the distributing point for a flooded section eleven miles long and three wide, 1200 people look for food. The entire number of destitute in Desha county is estimated at 3500, and in Chico county at 4000. At Gaines Landing and the surrounding country the suffering is most intense. Supplies have been issued at all available points, our more are urgently needed. Hundreds are living in second stories or on the roofs of houses, and whenever a little knoll can be found above the waste of waters cattle can be found huddled together, some dead, some dying, and the rest gradually starving. In one store, built high up on stills and surrounded by water, were found a large family, among whom was an old woman at the point of death, fifteen mules, several cows and a number of other animals. From St. Francis, Mississippi, Crittenden and other counties in this State, similar tales of misery reached here some time azo. General Mangum, commissioner for the State, estimated the number of destitute at 17,000. It is now said that the number is 20,000. It will be three or four weeks before the water leaves the plantations. Licutenant Churchill says the loss on stock has been so great that the farmers will scarcely be able to till an eighth part of the land usually cultivated. The largest break in the level is just below Gaines, in Chicot county. It is eight miles long. saved hundreds from death by starvation, and

Affairs in and About Delhi, La.-Houses and Plantations Submerged.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26 .- A recent visitor to Delhi and vicinity gives a sad picture of af-dairs there. At the mouth of the Red river information was obtained that Hog point crevasse had submerged six large plantations. Stock had generally been sent out of that section to the hills in Mississippi. On the way up to Delhi, steamer Tensas picked up several families who were in search of high ground. After reachwere in search of high ground. After reaching the mouth of the Black river, the entire country presented the appearance of a vast inland sea; not a spot of land was to be seen anywhere. Houses of squatters or small farmers were abandoned and almost submerged. Only chimneys and roots of houses could be seen above the flood. The present distress will be relieved by ration agents at Troy and other points. Nearly all the women and children of this section have been sent to the hills, but the male population, white and colored, is living in gin houses and corn cribs, the floors of which are scaffolded up above the water.

Another correspondent writes: After leaving the town of Troy and entering the Tensas river no land was seen until we reached the bayou at Macon Hills, a distance of eighty-eight miles, and the trip through this section of the State was more like a sea than a river voyage. Along the Tensas river very little suffering for want of food prevails, as the colored people have so far been furnished with food by planters. Prominent planters along the Tensas stated that they were opposed to the issuance of government rations, as there was no destatution

opposed to the Issuance of government rations, as there was no destitution along that river so great that the people could not relieve, and rations would demoralize the laborers. Planters generally are able to feed their hands until the flood is over. The negroes had already refused to assist in conveying out stock, saying that the government would send them rations. Other planters, however, said that many of them could not get to the city merchants to advance supplies, and unless the government furnished rations there would be great destitution among the colored would be great destitution among the colored people. Lieutenant Randolph finds that at pres ent the only general destitution which prevails is among white and colored squatters. The Times-Democrat's steamer is rendering good service in

this section, removing stock, etc. A Rich Louislana Sugar District Threat-

ened With Destruction. NEW ORLEANS, March 27 .- The heavy rain storm of vesterday has caused a terrible amount of damage in this section. The river at Baton Rouge has risen three inches within the last wenty-four hours. The most disastrous breaks ing section of Louisiana have taken place at For-dache levee, on bayou Grose Tete, which has given way in many places, and the whole Grose sugar district will inevitably be submerged. people hope to save their horses and mules, but eattle, sheep and hogs must all be lost. The levee at Arizona plantation, ninety miles above this city, has given way. It is supposed to have been

A Better Outlook at Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 27 .- Although a heavy rain storm is prevailing, the river has fallen one inch in the past twenty-four hours. Last night the City of Providence arrived with news of the sinking of towboat from Mountain at Stumpy point, below Omega, La. Her crew of about twenty-eight people were all saved, with the exception of the chambermaid. She had five empties in tow, bound for St. Louis. She was the property of Henry V. Lucas of St. Louis. She is a total ioss. Boats continue to arrive from every quarter with news of receding waters above and below on the Missispipi and in the tributary streams. The waters are all falling and leaving the country to the care of planters. Colonel James Peeler, who was in the city today, reports that full crops will be made in most of the Mississippi plantations. inch in the past twenty-four hours. Last night

No More Supplies Needed.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Secretary Lincoln has received a telegram from Captain Lee at Memphis saying there were sufficient supplies at Memphis saying there were summeters supplies at Vicksburg to last until April 5, and that if people are supplied until April 10 they can afterwards care for themselves. He estimates the destitute at 75,000. Agent Danforth at Charleston, Mo., telegraphs that no more supplies are needed. Farmers are at work and are taking a more cheer-ful look of their prospects.

PASSENCER TRAIN WRECKED. A Man Killed and Another Injured in

Tennessee. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 27 .- An eastern bound freight train on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad was telescoped by a freight train eighty miles east of Knoxville early yesterday morning. The passenger train was suddenly stopped by the bursting of the hose of the air brakes, and the freight train, three minutes late and coming down grade, ran into the rear passenger coach. President E. W. Cole's patace car, which recently cost \$17,000, was totally wrecked, and William Broker, the porter of Cole's car, was scalded to death. No one else was in the car. John Darlington, conductor of the sleeper, was severely scalded and the sleeper was damaged. All trains were delayed six nours.

Siekness on the Isthmus.

PANAMA. March 17.—On account of illness nearly all the work at the several stations on the line of the canal is at a standstill. Fever and dysline of the canal is at a standstill. Fever and dys-entery have prevailed among the entire staff of officers, particularly at Empire, and small-pox has broken out among the laborers, but it is said to be of a mild nature. Many cases of small-pox or a mild character have appeared in Guate-mala. At Canalapa, an important pueblo of the department of Chenaltenango, 150 Indians died in a brief period from typhoid fever.

A Family Fond of Cold Dinners.

(Madison (Ind.) Herald.)

A peculiar story comes to us of a family who have resided in Jennings county for many years, and during all this time have eaten their meals one old enough to drive them from this open porch facing the east. No weather has been cold enough to drive them from this open porch to take their meals. A gentleman says he dined with the family when it was cold enough to freeze the victuals on the table, yet the family set at the table as indifferently as if they had been in a comfortable room.

A Family Fond of Cold Dinners.

(Madison (Ind.) Herald.)

Infatuated with Her Husband's Murderer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., March 27.—Adam Wilson, a few days ago a turkey was found in the cellar beneath S. F. Baughman's store-room in a sorry plight, owing to the long fast it had undergone. This bird, with others of its kind, had been purchased as the murderer, but was discharged for want of evidence. He left South Carolina and came to Abbottsburg, in this state, where he was joined by Mrs. Wilson, the widow overlooked, and remained in its dark coufinement overlooked, and remained in its dark coufinement up to the time it was found without food or drink. When rescued it could barely stand quoties promise of a rapid recovery from its long fast of five weeks.

AN AMBIDEXTROUS SURGEON. Peculiar Powers of the Late Dr. Panconst

of Philadelphia-His Skill in Mending the Human Face.

The Philadelphia Times, in an interesting obituary sketch of Dr. Pancoast. the celebrated surgeon who died the other day, says;

geon wno died the other day, says;

The great point in his career was his skill as an operator. He was ambidexter and could perform operations of the most delicate intricacy with his left hand which were beyond the skill of others using the right hand only. It was, he part, the extraordinary facility with which he could employ both hands at one time which made him so successful in the department of plastic surgery. By the removal of strips of flesh from the forehead and elsewhere, he has formed no less than a dozen noses for persons who, either through accident or disease, were without them. There is a woman standing in the Callowhill Street Market for whom he made a nose twenty-two years ago, and no one can detect it now from nature's own best handiwork. He was the first to show that after the eyebrow has been destroyed a good-looking substitute can be made by taising a flap of the scalp with the soft, drooping hairs of the temple and giving it what is termed a "long pedicle" to run into a bed cut for it in the brow. He also furnished maimed humanity with eyelids and ears. So far did his fame as an operator extend that one of the things which visiting foreigners marked down as of the greatest interest in Philadelphia was "to see Dr. Pancoast operate." His nands looked clumsy, but he could take up a large knife, as on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese party some years ago to see him perform amputation at the hip-joint, and the next moment he could take the fleet needle and operate upon Philadelphia was "to see Dr. Pancoast operate." his hands looked clumsy, but he could take up a large knife, as on the occasion of the visit of the Japanese party some years are to see him perform amputation at the hip-joint, and the next moment he could take the finest needle and operate upon an eye. He was among the first to resort to the section of the facial nerve for the relist of neuralgia. He was remarkably successful in operations for cataract, and early improved upon the operation of "couching" by complete extraction. In the treatment of strabismus, or squint, he was in his day unrivalled. At the same time the record of his larger operations, from lithotomy to amputation at a hip-joint, is one of extraordinary brilliancy. He was never systematic and was not at all particular about his selection of instruments. On several occasions he performed delicate operations with an ordinary penknife, because other instruments were not at hand. The choice of instruments were not at hand. The choice of instruments were not at hand. The choice of instruments were often left to James O'Brien, his trusted valet and almost inseparable companion for many years. On two occasions he received fees as high as \$5000, given voluntarily. He was a great student in geology and made some good investments in coal lands. He leaves an estate estimated in value at \$1,000,000. Dr. Pancoast was a voluminous author, and his "Treatise on Operative Surgery" ran up to 4000 copies in a few years after its publication. He edited a number of other works on surgery and was a frequent contributor to a number of medical journais. Ho was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the College of Phannacy and a number of scientific institutions. Eminently social, he found time for many occupations outside of his profession, and was one of the originators of the Saturday Club. He was very fond of gunning, and was esteemed a "dead shot," who could bring down a duck on the wing every time, and often used to go off on shooting expeditions with his

CAUCHT IN A WHIRLWIND.

A Maine Vessel Dismasted by a Sudden

[San Francisco Call.] The ship Tacoma, of Bath, Me., lying a Valejo street wharf, is undergoing considerable relejo street wharf, is undergoing considerable repairs, occasioned by a singular accident at sen. Coming from New York to this port with a general cargo, she was struck in north latitude 11% longitude 120% by a whirlwind, which instantaneously carried away her foremast and main and mizzentop gallant masts. It was 9 o'clock at night and unusually calm for the latitude. The captain was in his cabin, and all the officers and men were below, excent those whose immediate and regular duty obliged them to be on deck on ordinary watch. The weather gave no warning, the sky no premonitions of unusual danger, when, as if struck with a thunderbolt, the spars, masts, rigging and sails went crashing by the side. No one was burt. The spars were not snapped in two, as is usual in sudden accidents of this nature, but were twisted like willows into sbreds. The ship is new, this being her first voyage. Singular enough, another ship, the Edwin H. Kingman, by the same builders, was completely destroyed at sea in 1874 by precisely such another phenomenal occurrence. Sailing off the Falkland islands, the Edwin H. Kingman was struck with a whirliwind, her masts Kingman was struck with a whirlwind, her masts and spars were shattered to spliniers, and her hull was so completely wrenched and torn asun-der that the crew had barely time to lower the

EXPLOSION IN NEWPORT.

A Stove Blown to Atoms by the Ignition of Fusces-A Narrow Escape.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 27 .- Tuesday last an exlosion occurred in Engs & Blakeley's fusee manufactory on Langley's wharf. The explosion originated from a stove, in the oven of which, it dried. The stove was blown to atoms, scattering the hot coals allower the floor; the windows were blown out, and the hot coals set the building on fire. Mr. Blakeley, a member of the firm, was in an adjoining room, but escaped injury. A few minutes before the accident he was seated in front of the stove, warming himself. The flames were promptly extinguished. The sound of the explosion was heard a long distance. It is said that dynamite was also in the oven, but Blakeley is not aware of this fact, and he does not confirm what appears to have been the cause of the exwhat appears to have been the cause of the explosion, viz., the igniting of the fusees. It is the second accident that has occurred in the same

THE SPOILS OF WAR.

The Chillans Ask for Bids for Guano. NEW YORK, March 27 .- Lima letters, under the date of March 1, say the protocol is signed by Mr. Trescott, on behalf of the United States, and Trescott, on behalf of the United States, and Senor J. M. Balmaceda, Chilian foreign minister. Immediately after the publication of the protocol, the Chilian treasury issued a decree asking for bids for 1,000,000 tons of guano, to be extracted from any or all the deposits in Peru now in the possession of Chili. The bids are to he accompanied by a guarantee of \$500,000, and must be made within six months' time from the date of the decree, the 9th of last month. Chili simply sells the guano in the deposits, but will also entertain proposals for the loading of vessels.

An Unforcumate Rullroad Tangte.

Washingfon, March 27.—An important railroad question now pending is one which involves the right of way through the Indian territory. The Atlantic & Pacific road desires to build two branches through the territory from Vinita West, one up the Canadian making a long loop to the south, and the other almost due west along the Cimarron. The treaties of 1865 provided that one road should pass through the territory east and west, and the other north and south. Owing to a mistake in the surveys both roads were built on the northern side. Now the Indians on both sides object to the present arrangement. The difficulty could be met by simply running out another line on the south side, but meanwhile another company has applied for the privilege, and, if granted, this will cut off the Atlantic & Pacific. It is hoped that a compromise may be made. compromise may be made.

To Protest Against English Tyrauny. To Protest Against English Tyrauny.

New York, March 27.—A call signed by over 100 leading citizens, including the Mayor, several editors and proprietors of a number of the leading newspapers, judges of courts, etc., has been issued to the citizens of New York, irrespective of political opinion, to meet in grand demonstration at Cooper Institute Monday avening, April 3, to protest against the arbitrary action of the British government in holding in prisons a number of men who are citizens of this republic, some of whom, unconvicted of any crime, have been in confinement for a year or more, and demand that our government extend to these men the full protection their allegiance to it guarantees.

A Virginia Turkey's Fast.

A SIGNIFICANT BANQUET.

Gathering of Prominent Men at Philadelphia.

A \$20,000 Dinner in the Interests of Grant and Arthur.

One of George W. Childs' Schemes to Unite the Factions.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 .- A remarkable reception took place tonight at the residence of George W. Childs. Nearly 500 men, prominent in the history of the country, surged in the corridors and parlors between 8 and 11 o'clock. Grant was under the especial charge of the host. The Senate was represented by Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, McPherson, Bayard, Pendleton,

The Senate was represented by Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, McPherson, Bayard, Pendleton, Davis, Camden, Hoar, Frye, Allison, Jackson and J. P. Jones. The House representatives were Speaker Keifer and Messrs. Kellev. O'Neil, Randall, Walker, Beimout, Fisher, Rosecrans and Flower. Messrs. Pierreport and Robeson were invited as representatives of Grant's cabinet and Thomas L. James of Garfield's. Adjutant-General Drum and Major-General Howard of West Point were invited for the army; Vice-Admiral Rowan and Rear-Admirals Ammon, Mullany. Glosson and Prebis for the navy; Senor Romero and John Russell Young for the ciplomatic service; Messrs. Lilley and Wade Hampton for the ex-Confederacy; Messrs. Hulbert, Foord, Purdy. Norvil and Connant for the New York press; Judges Noah Davis and Brady for the New York bench; Chauncey M. Depew, F. M. Bangs, J. F. Cadwallader and Courtland Parker for the New York bar. Politics were represented by Governor Cornell, ex-Governor Hoffman and ex-Mayor Wickham; the New York bankers by Messrs. Belmont and Magoun, and Mr. Colston represented Baltimore. The entire Pennsylvania Supreme bench was present, with the Governor and ex-governor of the State and the ex-mayors of Philadelphia; also a number of the representatives of the iron interests of the country.

The reception and dinner were ostensibly under the auspices of the Saturday Night Club, a select social organization, which dines at the houses of members once a month. It was the last of the season, and Mr. Childs' turn to entertain guests. In reality, however, the reception had a deeper significance than mere hospitality. Mr. Childs is a devoted adherent of Grant and a warm personal friend of President Arthur. He has regarded with anxious misgivings the feeling of hostility to General Grant from the commencement of Garfield's regime and to General Arthur since the assassination. He is understood to host lifty to General Grant from the commencement of Garfield's regime and to General Grant and President Arthur might mingle and make

A CALLANT RESCUE.

How John P. Tully Saved a \$4000 Mare from Drowning, and How Re Was Re-

As the steamer City of Norwalk was being unloaded at pier 22. East river, N. Y., Friday after-noon, a mare valued at \$4000 suddenly fell overboard and was whirled down the river. The crew towed her into the Whitehall boat basin at the battery, the sides of which are perpendicular stone walls, except at one place, where a steep flight of stone steps leads to the float from which the boats are entered. The mare now seemed doomed, but fortunstely there happened to be among the crowd which had been collected by the mare's struggles, John P. Tully of No. 18 Taliman street, Brooklyn, a young man who has made himself famous by saving fourteen people from drowing. He plunged into the water with a rope which he made fast to the mare. The end was caught on the pler, and with Tully's guidance the mare was coaxed to the foot of towed her into the Whitehall boat basin at the the slippery steps to give the mare a footbold and began a struggle to get the animal out. This he finally accomplished, but not without a severe tussle with the frightened animal, during which the overcoat was torn to shrets. The struggle was watched by a crowd of fully 1500 people, and when Tuily finally succeeded in getting the mare on solid ground he was rewarded with a rousing cheer. He was advised to keep possession or the animal and present a claim for salvage, but he declared that she needed good care and skilful attention after her long bath, and he rode the mare up to the steamer from which she had fallen, and turned her over to the owner's agent. When he intimated that he would like to be paid for his ruined overcoat, to say nothing of his risk and labor, he was met with abuse by the agent and mate of the steamer, and he left in disgust.

THE RED CROSS ORCANIZATION. Their Agents Propose to Help the Sufferers by the Recent Floods.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- The following call has been issued:

To the American people—The President having signed the treaty of the Geneva conference, and the Senate having, on the 6th inst., ratified the President's action, the American Association of the Red Cross, organized under provision of said treaty, proposes at once to send its agents among the sufferers by the recent floods, with a view to ameliorating their condition, so as far as can be done by human aid and the means at hand will admit of. Contributions are urgently solicited. Remittances in money may be made to Hon. Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury, chairman of the board of trustees, or to his associates, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln and Hon. George B. Loring. commissioner of agriculture. Contributions of wearing apparel, bedding and provisions should be addressed to "The Red Cross Agent" at Memphis, Teun., Vicksburg, Miss., and Helena, Ark.

(Signed)—Clara Barton. Bancroft Davis, Fredbeen issued:

Ark. (Signed)—Clara Barton, Bancroft Davis, Frederick Douglass, Alex. Y. P. Garnett, Mrs. Omar D. Conger, A. S. Solomons, Mrs. S. A. Martha Cantield, R. D. Mussey.

SPRACUE AND HIS PROPERTY.

The Property to be Sold at Auction May 4 -The Ex-Governor's Contempt. PROVIDENCE, March 27 .- The Supreme Court

has decided to sell the Sprague property at auction May 4. The first payment of 25 per cent. to tion May 4. The first payment of 25 per cent. to be made May 13.

In the contempt proceedings against ex-Governor Sprague the Supreme Court decided that, as no wilful contempt had been shown, the matter would be carried over until Saturday, when, if therewas no objection to the taking of an inventory by the receiver, proceedings would be dropped.

Petitioning for Dr. Lamson's Life.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Dr. Lamson's American friends are interesting themselves in his behalf, and have sent affidavits to Minister Lowell showing that insanity has been prevalent in the Lamson family. A petition to the English authorities for a stay of sentence has been cabled to Minister Lowell, signed by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, Bishop Potter of New York, Rev. Drs. Hall, Schenck, Howland, Cooke, Morgan and Newman, ex-Governor Morgan, John J. Cisco, W. R. Grace, Stauhen W. French, ex-Mayor Wick-R. Grace, Stephen W. French, ex-Mayor Wick-ham, R. G. Dun and others.

Loaded as Usual.

FALL RIVER, March 23.—Mary Ann, the seven-year-old daughter of Patrick Brady, employed in the Tecumsen mill, was seriously injured this afternoon by the discharge of a shot-gun. The parents were at work in the mill and left the children alone in the tenement. The gun hung on the wall and was not supposed to be loaded. Mary Ann, the eldest, took the gun down and was playing horse with it when it was discharged, a portion of the shot entering her body. Her clothing was also burned completely off her body.

Fatal Flood of Molten Steel. Fatal Flood of Molten Steel.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 27.—Peter Brown crawled into a pit in Thompson's steel works at night and went to sleep. In the morning a crucible filed with molten steel burst in the works, and the fiery liquid flowed in upon the sleeping man, and he was so frightfally burned that he died shortly after being taken to the Charity Hospital.

Baby's Petition. Life is restless, days are fleeting, Children bloom, but die in teething; Warning take all friends and mothers. Watch the precious girls and brothers Read the home life of Victoria. Children nine, all had Casteria; No sleepless nights by baby squalling, like larks they rise in early morales.

AROUND THE FARM.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.]

THE STRAWRERRY.

Spring Planting - Cultivation - A Dozen Plants of Good Variety will Produce All the Strawberries You Want.

BY MATHEW CRAWFORD

Unlike all other fruits the strawberry may be planted any day in the year when the ground is not frozen. All large plantations are set in the spring, and will continue to be; but as we had scarcely any spring this year. many will be planted during the summer and fall, and for that reason I have chosen this branch of the subject as most suitable for this occasion. The best fruit is grown on plants set after bearing season-not necessary, but because those who plant at that time do it more for pleasure than profit, and so take more pains, and are rewarded accordingly. The earlier plants are set the stronger they will become before winter and the more they will bear the following season. If we have the choice of location, which is not often the case, laud with a northern or eastern exposure is to be preferred, as this ruit does better in a rather cool place. If sheltered from the west wind so much the better, not only because the winter covering is less liable to be blown off, but some varieties have such tender foliage that they can do well only in situations somewhat sheltered. Land shaded by trees or occupied by their roots should be avoided as far as possible. The strawberry will grow on any soil, but it reaches its greatest perfection where the land is rich and moist. It will do well wherever the potato can be grown, and still better in land adapted to celery or cauliflower. Any land properly prepared and managed may be made just right, and the idea that certain va-rieties will flourish only on sand and others only on clay is erroneous and productive of no furnish a crawling-out place for those who introduce varieties that are unworthy of general cultivation. Land that has been cultivated for two or three years is best, especially if it has been well manured for the previous crop. It should be thoroughly pulverized to a good depth, and the best soil kept on the surface. No unfermented manure, weeds or rubbish of any kind should be turned nuder. If not rich enough some fine manure, bone dust or wood ashes may be scattered over the surface after the plants are set, and worked in with a hoe. It will do to cultivate without any fertilizer, and then put on a good covering of manure early in the winter. This will answer for a protection and enrich the bed at the same time. The covering may be applied between the plants as soon as cultivation ceases in the fall, but the plants themselves MUST NOT BE COVERED UNTIL WINTER REALLY

SETS IN. and then but lightly. In setting plants in the summer or fall, it is very important that they be kept from drying while out of the ground. If raised at home or in the neighborhood, they may be trimmed as they are dug and placed in water, then carried to the bed and set out at once. If plants be received from a distance at a time when the weather is unfavorable, or before the ground is ready, they may be planted in mellow soil a few inches apart, and watered and shaded if necessary. In a week or more they may be taken up, after a thor-ough watering and carried to the bed with the spil adhering. If set carefully they will be equal to potted plants. The main thing in removing plants is to give them as little check possible. In most cases they are injured taking up, and then if we have hot weather and drying winds before new roots are weather and drying winds before new roots are formed, the sap is evaporated from the leaves faster than the roots can supply it, and the plant wilts. If they be taken up care-fully out of damp ground and planted before they have been dried or injured in any way, they will soon commence to grow. It some-times happens that one or two of the younger leaves wilt, while others do not. In such cases the plant may be relieved somewhat by cutting off the wilted parts. Whatever can be done to prevent evaporation until new roots are formed will help the plant. A friend in Pennsylvania gave me a suggestion that I found to be very good. Scatter a little green grass over the plants as soon as set. This gives a partial shade for a few days until they are established, and by that time the grass will be almost dried away. Plants from a new hed almost dried away. Plants from a new bed grown on mellow ground with plenty of room to become broad and stocky are to be preferred. and they should never be dug in a dry time, lest the fine roots be injured. When transplanting care must be taken to press the earth the crowns. They should be level with the surface. It is necessary to keep the ground stirred from the time plants are set out till early inthe fall, not only to keep down the weeds, but to prevent a crust from forming on the surface, which would soon interfere with the

growth of the plants. All runners MUST BE CUT AS SOON AS THEY APPEAR. lest the plants be exhausted by them. No deep cultivation should be given late in the fall or in the spring before the fruit ripens, as the surface roots would be greatly injured thereby. If the rows are so far apart that some of the space between them can be stirred strawberries should receive some winter protection, but this is absolutely necessary with plants set in the summer or fall, because their roots do not extend so deep, and as the plants stand at some distance from each other, they are sure to be injured, if not killed. Any kind of litter that will shade the ground will answer. inch, and the spaces between to any depth. In the spring the covering should be removed from over the plants, but may be left between. The importance of mulching can hardly be over estimated. It keeps the ground cool and surface, where they receive the benefit of every shower. It also prevents the evapora-tion of the moisture so much needed by this fruit, and at the same time keeps it clean. Anything to shade the ground will do. Paving the space between rows with brick or tile an swers admirably and makes the cultivating unnecessary. Straw is used more than any other material, and is easily obtained. Malching enables the most tender tracks of perfection, even in a dry time, the location being favorable. Without it, good fruit is the exception and not the rule. The strawberry ing enables the most tender variety to come to will grow in almost any locality, but it is not best to plant it on very steep hillsides where the soil is apt to wash; and especially not near large trees, as they draw the moisture out of the ground to a great distance. Any soil that will produce corn or potatoes is suitable for the strawberry. It should be rich, but it will produce something of a crop if it has any fertility at ail. It should be moist, but not wet; for the strawberry needs more water than any other crop we raise, and yet it will not flourish in a wet place. Where the soil is shallow it will require mulching or a very favorable season. The soil should be ploughed as deep as it can be without turning up any poor sub-soil, and the more thoroughly it is pulverized the better. It sometimes becomes necessary to plough twice and harrow repeatedly. Plants may be set in the spring from the time growth commences till they are in bloom, and in the fall whenever young plants can be obtained. All large plantations are set in the spring in the North. The roots are then hard and ripe, and there are but few leaves to draw the moisture out of the plants. They will bear being out of the ground better at that time, and will have an opportunity to get established before the hot, dry weather

Spring Planting. In taking up plants in the spring cut off all dead leaves and runners, and shorten the roots to three inches. Put the plants in a pail with water enough to cover the roots, and take each as they grew before, in no case covering the crown. The roots should be spread out in fan shape, and the earth, if not too wet, pressed firmly about them. When grown in matted rows the rows should be four or five feet apart, and plants one or two feet, in the rows card. and plants one or two feet in the row, accord ing to the habits of the variety. All blossoms and runners are to be cut off till July. By that time the plants are strong and able to send out several large runners at a time. This is a great improvement on letting the first runners take root, for the old plants should have some time to recover from transplanting. After the plants are allowed to run they can only be cultivated one way—

satisfactory way to raise strawberries, and success depends largely on cutting off the runners as soon as they appear. If this is neglected the old plant becomes exhausted, and is unable to produce much fruit, even if it survives the winter. It is not uncommon for a single plant or hill to produce two quarts in a season. Various plans have been adopted for cutting run-ners rapidly, but one of the best is to get chil-dren to do the work with the knife—taking the runners in one hand and cutting them off with the other. Runners are only sent out from one side of a plant, until it has developed several crowns; then each crown will send out its run-ners from the side farthest away from the old plant. In setting out the plants, if you wish the runners to grow in any particular direc-tion, set the side from which the old runner was cut in the opposite direction.

Cultivation. From the time plants are set in the spring till early in the fall, the ground should be kept stirred, as it keeps the plants in a growing condition, and prevents the ground from drying up. No weeds should be allowed to grow among strawberries to rob them of nourshment and moisture. All cultivation should be discontinued early in the fall, as new roots be discontinued early in the fall, as new roots are sent out at that time that occupy the surface for a considerable distance from the plant, and these should not be disturbed. No cultivation should be given in the spring before the fruit ripeus. When grown in hills, the same plantation usually bears three or four crops. After each crop, all runners, dead or rusty leaves and mulch, should be removed and the roots between the rows. moved, and the space between the rows thoroughly cultivated. This cultivation should be continued till September, and if weeds appear after that, they must be removed without dis-turbing the soil to any depth near the plants. The white grub is the great enemy of the strawberry. As it works in the ground, eating strawberry. As it works in the ground, eating off the roots, its presence is not noticed till the mischief is done. Ploughing several times, with children to follow in the furrow and pick up all that come in sight, and letting chickens scratch over the field before planting are about scratch over the neid before planting are about all that can be done. The best way is to plant strawberries on ground that has been culti-vated for two or three years previous. Grubs are nearly always found in sod greand, and it takes three years for them to get their growth and change into the common May bug. As the main want of the strawberry is water, every means should be employed to keep the ground moist. This is why it pays so well to mulch. Every tiller of the soil knows how damp and cold the earth is, even in a dry time, under a pile of brush or litter of any kind. As the roots of the strawberry are near the surface, it is of great importance to keep them in good condition. When the sun shines directly on the soil, it becomes dry and hot, the fine feeding roots perish, and the fruit diminishes in size until it is not worth picking. Anything that will shade the ground will answer for a mulch. Straw is mainly depended upon, but leaves, sawdust, or long manure will answer. Sometimes the spaces between the rows are paved with brick, or tile, or covered with wide boards. Grass, fresh cut, and new tanbark are A Dozen Plants.

A dozen plants of any good variety, if well cared for, will produce a pretty good supply of fruit for a family the second season, besides hundreds of plants to sell or set out in a new bed. They should be planted from four to eight feet apart each way, on good ground, and as early in the spring as possible. After they commence to grow, pour liquid manure around them, and keep the ground well stirred. Nip off the blossoms and runners till the plants get strong, and then let them cover the ground with young plants. The runners will need training, so as to cover the ground uni-formly. As fast as they are ready to root place them where there is most room, and lay a small stone or lump of earth on them to keep them in place. Nine thousand plants have been in place. Nine thousand plants have been produced in one year from a dozen plants. In produced in one year from a dozen plants. In markets that are well supplied, common beries bring about five cents a quart, and fancy varieties from ten to fifty cents, according to how fine fruit is appreciated. Productive varieties may be grown at a profit when they bring five cents; and when they sell for ten or twelve, as they do in some places, it is one of the most profitable crops that can be grown.

Over 400 bushels have been produced in one Over 400 bushels have been produced in one season from an acre; and 100 bushels is a moderate crop. They remove but little from the soil except water, and when grown among early potatoes they cost but a trifle. After the crop is gathered the ground may be ploughed in time for pickles, celery, or for corn fodder.

—[Green's Fruit Grower.

. GARDENING.

Garden Seed-Improving Garden Soil-The Vegetable Garden - "The American Wonder" Pea.

Two crops which I grew for twenty years with uniform success and profit are cucumbers and flat turnips. The latter I always grew as a catch crop, by which I mean that it was grown among my vines, or where some early crop had been harvested. I often grew pickles after a crop of early pease or turnip seed, and sometimes on clover sod after cutting the crop for hay. To grow a good turnip crop the land should be moderately rich, but must be well compacted and fine at the surface, and not too weedy. The most important rule for sowing is that it be done after a rain. It is the practice of most gardeners to sow the seed when a rain is coming on, and it has resulted in more failures than almost any or all other causes. My objections to it are, first, that a crust forms which, if followed by dry weather, checks the growth of the young plant and sometimes destroys it; sec-ond, the rain brings up a crop of weeds which, starting even with the turnips, grow as fast or faster than they do, and check their growth, and often smother the crop. When sown a day or two after a rain the weed seeds have already started, and are destroyed by put-ting in the crop, and the turnips get a start in mellow soil, and by the time the next rain comes to bring up the weeds, they are able to 'held the fort,' The best time in my latitude to sow turning is the first ten days of August. but they may be sown a little earlier or later. I prefer to cover the seed by dragging a light board drag over the land, as this presses the earth and makes the seed germinate quickly. A pound of seed sown broadcast will be sufficient for an acre. I never plant cucumbers for pickles before June 15, as the striped bug seldom troubles them after this date, and I have grown excellent crops planted the 1st of July. I prefer the Early Cluster for pickles, as this sort does not run to vine so much as the Long Green. It will bear closer planting, and the pickles are easier picked. There are certain strains of this variety which are earlier and ore prolific than others, and I have found at sold under the name of Boston pickling, and Perfection Pickling, far superior to the ordinary Cluster. With these varieties one may plant 5x5 feet, which will give over 1700 hills to the acre. No matter how rich the land is, I find IT PAYS TO MANURE IN THE HILL;

over the manure about four inches with mellow earth, and drop the seed on the hill and step on it. This presses it down firmly into the soil, and prevents its drying out, while the loose earth, with which I cover, keeps it from baking. The seed will come up sooner and more uniformly for this pressing into the soil. If the weather is favorable the vine will run in five weeks so that one cannot cultivate with a horse, and up to that time the more they are cultivated the better. As soon as fairly in the rough leaf, thin to four in a hill. With good weather you can begin picking in six weeks from planting, and to get a nice, uniform-sized pickle, they must be gone over every day. The vine should never be moved in picking them, for a vine that is disturbed never does so well afterwards. The best-sized pickles are those from three to four inches in length. If any are missed until they are too large for pickles, they must be taken off the next day, pickles, they must be taken off the next day, for the vine on which a cucumber is going to seed will not continue to bear pickles. A forty-gallon barrel will hold about 4000 of the small-sized pickles, after they are salted, and I have kept them three or four years. I do not use brine for salting, but put in a layer of salt and one of pickles, and let them make their own brine. It will take about a half-bushel of salt for a barrel of pickles, and the barrel will need to be filled up pickles, and the barrel will need to be filled un two or three times as they settle. A board that will fit into the head of the barrel should be placed on them, and a weight sufficient to keep them under the brine. I would rather sell the pickles as gathered for \$1.50 per 1000 than to salt them, although I have never sold at less than \$2.50. It is difficult to state with accuracy the yield of an acre of pickles, but under favorable circumstances they will yield

be favorable, and there is plenty of time after the pickles are done bearing for the turnip crop to mature.—[Country Gentleman.

Garden Seeds.

The seedsmen are out with their attractive illustrated catalogues of seeds, and the usual amount of new sorts that are offered at high prices "by the packet only" that are sure to be the best, earliest and most productive, etc. The seedsman is a very useful person; to his enterprise we are indebted for many new valuable vegetables and flowers, and when we can't do better we always go to him for seeds, and sometimes are not disappointed with the results of using such seeds as he ells; but any gardener of experience knows that the best seeds of some kinds never get into his hands, or "hardly ever." The reason is evident-it costs too much care and trouble to produce the best seeds of cucumbers, melons, cabbage, onions, and some other sorts, they do not sell high enough in the market to pay for the trouble of producing them. The care needed for producing onion seed, for example, "with a pedigree" that is sure to produce early ripe bulbs with no scullions, and that will keep well, is so great that no gardener could do it for \$4 to \$6 per pound, the usual price in market, and yet any one produce the best seeds of cucumbers, me the usual price in market, and yet any one who proposes to grow onions can better afford to pay \$20 a pound for such seed than to accept as a free gift the ordinary good seed of the stores. With cabbage it is the same; when it has been selected with proper care not one plant in 100 will fail to produce a good head, and with no more labor or expense than is required to grow the same number of stumps and bunches of leaves from inferior seed. Even the best seedsmen often disappoint us with their cabbage seeds. They no doubt do the best they can and I do not dispute their honest intentions, but a good farmer can do better. In general there is less difficulty in buying good seeds of peas, beans, corn and potatoes than of the vegetables mentioned above, but

CARE IN THE SELECTION OF ALL VEGETABLE

SEEDS is well worth the effort and time required, if one cares to prosper. Where a large variety of vegetables are grown, as is the case upon most market gardens, it would be too much of a burden to grow and save all seeds required upon the farm; it is usual for each farmer in any neighborhood to make a specialty of some sorts of seed, and his neighbors usually depend upon him for such seeds, and grow others to exchange or sell; thus in the village of Arlington, large quantities of most excellent seeds are grown by farmers that never find their way to market, and are sold at very high prices to those who know their worth. The seedsman, however, should not be blamed unjustly, he often has to bear the blame for seeds failing, when the fault lies only with the ignorant or careless hand who plants them. Seeds that are as good as can be grown will fail to come are as good as can be grown will fall to come up when they are covered too deeply, or when not covered enough, or when the weather is too cold or dry or wet. In general, fine seeds should be covered very lightly and kept moist by watering or mulching. Tender seeds should not be sown too early in spring unless one cares to be at the risk of replanting in case of failure. The lima bean is often sown too early and too carelessly-it should have the eye care fails in cold storms-as well as cucumbers and melons—and has to be replanted. The covering of seeds planted early in spring should be light, not more than half as much as is required later in the season, when the ground is hot and dry.—[W. D. Philbrick, in New England Farmer.

Improving Garden Soil. What to do with a garden such as described, is to be decided practically by the willingness of the proprietor to make expenditures for its improvement. The question is thus resolved y two solutions, one of which indicates the est course to pursue, the other, one that will best course to pursue, the other, one that will better the place, but yet will not develop its full capacity for production. First explaining how thorough and permanent improvement may be made, it will then be apparent how an inferior method may be emplored that will give less satisfactory results. The first proper thing to do with a soil, that is "when wet, like the control of putty or "runny flour," is to underdrain it. This is to be done by laying drain tiles in This is to be done by laying drain tiles in lines not more than 20 feet apart and about three feet deep, with as good a fall as practicable, and connecting the lines of tiles at their lower ends with a drain of ample capacity at all times to carry away the water. After this, if the garden be a large one, it should be subsoiled; that is, ploughed by running a subsoil plough as deep as possible in the furrow after a common plough that has turned a furrow as much as eight or ten juches turned a furrow as much as eight or ten inches deep. The sub-soil plough should break up the lower soil so that the whole shall be loosened to a depth of at least twenty inches. In a small garden the soil may be trenched instead of subsoiled. The method of trenchsoil with a spade instead of a plough. Probably lime would be of benefit to this place, and might be applied in the form of air-slaked quick-lime, and at the rate of a half-

bushel, at least, to each square rod. THE BEST TIME TO APPLY IT would be after the draining and deep-working of the soil that has been advised. It should be spread over the surface as evenly as possible on a still day, when the wind will cause no trouble; it could be lightly forked in after spreading, or, if covered lightly with a plough, should be scattered along each furrow as the work proceeds. When the soil has been well cultivated and pulverized it may be considered ready for planting, and without an application at this time of stable manure, but depending pon guano or artificial manures for this cro There would, however, be no objection to the use of well-decayed stable manure, except that it would take a longer time and more tillage to make the soil ready for the crop. A rrepa-ration of soil such as described would be a lastng improvement, but many would hesitate to nake it on account of the expense, and would content themselves with less thorough measures, costing less at the time, but making the account against them, nevertheless, in a few

The "American Wonder" Pea.

Messrs. Sutton & Sons, the great seed grow ers of Reading. Eng., after a thorough trial. give this pea the highest praise, and in their catalogue for this spring have a half-page engraving, showing the appearance of their field of this variety. An equally high opinion is placed upon it by Ernest Benary, the noted seed-grower of Prussia. It is now offered by seedsmen. We look upon the production of this pea as one of the most important steps made of late in its department of horticulture. Green pease are generally exteemed as the most delicious of vegetables; yet every one who has a garden is aware that their produc-tion requires a great deal of trouble. The work of getting brush and of sticking peas, or of supplying any substitute in the shape of swife or other trellis, is a rather high price to pay for one or two pickings of pease. The introduction of a good dwarf variety greatly simplifies pea culture. We have had a number of dwarf peas heretofore; but these were productive, but not good, or good, but not prolific.

IN THE AMERICAN WONDER we have the very highest excellence, combined with abundant yield. On good soil this variety may be sown in rows eighteen inches apart It is early, being ready for the table in thirt It is early, being ready for the table in thirty to thirty-five days after sowing. By putting in successive sowings, at intervals of a week or less, a succession can be kept up until the weather becomes too hot for successful culture. Few of our tall pease, save perhaps the Champion of England, in favorable seasons, give more than one full picking and a following poor one, and we cannot expect more from this dwarf. In market gardens it is regarded as a good feature if a variety yield its whole crop at one picking. We do not know that the American Wonder has been grown as a market pea, but we have no doubt, considering how near the rows may be, that it will be found profitable. Of all choice vegetables pease are less frequently found on the farmer's table than The work of sticking tall pease comes when the time cannot be afforded, and if the family have green pease more than once or twice they are fortunate. We especially welcome this new variety, for the reason that it will allow the farmer, or whoever has the land, to have green pease of the best quality in abandance several times a week, as ong as the season lasts.

The Vegetable Garden.

So indispensable and withal so economical are vegetables for table use, that their careful cultivation should be a matter of interest to every one who owns a garden plot. Yet on many farms we find the garden is wofully neglected after the seeds are planted, and

productive. The first thing necessary is to have a will to remedy the evil; the second is to know what to do and when to do it. The latter point I wish to make a few suggestions

SOIL AND SOWING. soll and sounce.

The four cardinal virtues of good garden soil are that it should be loose, mellow, rich and well drained. Good seed sown in such soil and properly cultivated will, droughts and insects excepted, produce abundantly. While the quality of the soil is not of so great importance in the raising of the coarser vegetables, as pease, beans, potatoes, and the like, it is important in the raising of the finer kinds, as owery, parsuips, cabbage, etc. Vegetable as celery, rarsnips, cabbage, etc. Vegetable seeds should be sown in long drills if possible Vegetable at such a distance apart as to permit the use of a horse-hoe between them. If a new garden is to be laid out let it be long and narrow, so as to make as little turning about of the horse at the end of the rows as possible. The com-mon practice of sowing in beds or plots I do not fayor, as it requires much more hand labor and admits of less, or, in fact, no use of the horse. As to the depth at which to sow the seed, the old rule of three times as deep as the size of the seed may be observed for general

VITALITY OF SEEDS. The various kinds of vegetable seeds differ argely as to the length of time they retain vitality. While it is always well to sow new seeds, if they can be procured, it is not always absolutely necessary. Those of the tomato, pumpkin, squash, cucumber, melon and been retain their vitality longest, probably from five to ten years; turnips, celery, cabbage and cauliflower are good for four years; spinach, radish, asparagus, lettuce and parsley for three years; while the beans, pease, carrots, pepper, salsify and rhubarb should not be planted when over two years old. A knowledge of how long the various vegetable seeds will produce their kind is greatly beneficial to the gardener, as on the selection of poor seed failures often depend.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

A common mistake is to plant a general

Setting Out Old Fruit Trees-General Work

assortment at once, and give little subsequent attention either to care and cultivation, or to making useful additions or replacing vacancies. The trees are retarded in growth by neglect, a portion of them perish, those which survive bear small and poor crops, and the owner loses what interest he had in fruit culture. It would be better to set out fewer as a beginning, and take the best care of them by ontinued cultivation. A dozen trees under such management would give more fruit than half a hundred with neglect, the crop would be larger and finer in quality, and the owner would be gratified and encouraged with the result. He would find out the difference between good and bad fruit, his practi-cal knowledge would be increased, and he would be prepared to make some yearly additions to his orchard or fruit garden. Such knowledge would be far better than that obtained by the owner in looking at his trees once a year, or committing their care about them. In short, the owner must take hold with his own hands, without gloves, and the interest created by culture and pruning will not be at all lessened by the loads of golden and rosy-cheeked specimens which such good management will give him. The planter who makes frequent additions to his collection, o supply vacancies in the yearly circle, or to obtain the most desirable new varieties, may our chase them by ordering from the best reliable nurseries, or if he has more of time and skill than of means, he may himself raise a portion of the young nursery trees to be set out As a general rule, however, he can buy trees much more cheaply than he can raise them, because it is done on a large scale by men who have thoroughly learned their trade, and who with all the necessary appliances can work to better advantage than those who are deficient in such means. It is well, however, for each land owner to have a few trees on hand of his own raising—not for immediate profit, but for the purpose of adding to his practical knowledge, and more especially for practical knowledge, and more especially for increasing his interest. He may procure a few dozen, or a few hundred, seedlings of different kinds of a nurseryman, and, having set them out where they can be as well cultivated as a row of cabbages or tomatoes, he may graft or bud them at his leisure. But still better in some cases it may be to purchase a small sup-ply of young trees which have already made a year's growth after budding and grafting. These may be often obtained at low prices. A supply like these, as they will be in two or three years, will be found exceedingly convenient for filling vacancies and making additions.

WILL NOT BE ROBBING THE NURSERYMEN. for the man who thus becomes practically in erested in fruit raising will be much mor ikely to apply to nurseries for additional sup plies, than he who gives no attention, and ha no knowledge of fine fruits. The additional information derived from books and periodicals will enable any one to bring around him the trees and plants which will afford him a supply of delicious luxuries through the yearly circle. Such a circle will begin with strawberries in June, cherries in June and July raspberries nearly as early, the first peache and plums by August 1, and later sorts for more than two months afterwards; pears from August to the following March; grapes for nearly the same period; and apples through the entire circle. The owner of such the entire circle. The owner of such a small home nursery as we have mentioned may keep the trees if necessary till they are six or seven years old before transplanting them into the orenard, it ne will shorten the roots once every two years. This is easily and quickly done by thrusting s sharp spade well down into the soil to cut of the larger or leading roots, at a distance as far from the foot of the tree as would be done for taking up a liberal circle of roots for trans-planting—say a foot on each side for small trees, and a foot and a half or more for larger ones—thus giving two or three foot circles. This should be done early in spring for trees of moderate vigor, but young trees growing rapidly may thus be root-pruned in summer. It is hardly necessary to inform any one who will take the pains to secure such frees, that the stems should not be trimmed up to make them tall and slender, but a stout, sturdy growth should be sought, trimming back part way in spring, or pinching back in summer, Nurserymen who have an established char-acter for integrity and intelligence do not ad-vertise fictitious fruits; and any person who vertise fictitious fruits; and any person who may be called upon by a travelling vender, offering blue roses, strawberries growing on trees, or raspberries on grapevines, would do well to reject everything unless he can find it ecommended in the catalogue of a reliable nursery .- [Country Gentleman.

General Work.

In planting an orchard the ground should be prepared by thorough ploughing, manuring, etc., in much the same way as for the sowing of wheat or any other field crop. A profitable orchard requires that much care be taken in preparing the land for the trees. The list of preparing the land for the trees. The list of the trees to be planted should have been made out before this and sent to the nurserymen, to ensure early attention and also the getting of the better sorts, the supply of which may not equal the demand. If the trees arrive before the time for planting they may be kept with safety by heeling them in, that is, placing the roots in a trench and covering them temporarily with soil. Care should be taken that the labels do and give a stake to each with the name writter upon it. It must be remembered that many of the roots have been broken by remova from the nursery soil, and the growing trees will have less capacity for absorbing nourish-ment for some time; therefore the evaporating surface of the top of the tree should be corre spondingly diminished. There is no rule to guide in the cutting off of the branches, but it is always safe to cut away one-third of the shoots, and if the roots have been badly broken, more than this may be necessary. There are a number of methods of setting the trees; that which is styled the Quincunx is preterred by many orchardists. By this method each tree is in the centre of a circle of six other trees. After the orchard is set A MAP SHOULD BE MADE,

on which the position of each tree with its variety is given. The trees in old orchards will need attention; some of them may have broken limbs, which should be trimmed away. Girdled trees will need to be banked with earth, or grafts may be used to join the grow-ing layer above the wound with that below.

scales of bark that cling to the trunks and larger limbs, at the same time destroying multitudes of the eggs and chrysalides of various insect pests. After the scraping the trees may receive a washing of a thin, home-made soft soan. Grafting is one of those operations that every orehardist should befamiliar with, but a detailed description of it requires so much space that it is not best for us to treat the subject fully each year. The nursery trees that were budded last summer will need attention. All above the bud must be removed, that the young shoot may have the whole nourishment supplied by the roots. Cut away the old stock supplied by the roots. Cut away the old stock not closer than one-half inch from the new

Time to Plant-Selection of Trees. Between fall and spring planting the differ-

ence is next to nothing, provided other things are equal; failures which have been charged to the one or to the other have in nearly every instance been due to something else—carclessness in planting, the destruction of the roots in digging up, or a badly-grown tree. In the fall the weather is generally favorable, and the press of other work is not so great as in spring, and the rains and melting snows of winter settle the earth among the roots, so the the tree is in the best condition to begin growth in spring. But fall planting is not to be recommended in severe climates, nor is it best for tender trees of any kind. Nor has fall planting any advantages which would make up for the loss of a whole season's growth, which would occur if planting should be deferred in spring. In spring a little more care is necessary to get the earth well in among the roots, so as to leave no vacancies; but if done early the rains render assistance again. If planted late a bucketful or two of water poured on when almost done will acwater poured on when almost done will accomplish the same end. More depends on mulching than the season of planting. In regard to the selection of trees, many say: "What's the difference? A tree is a tree." So it is, just as a borse is a horse. Only the defects of the borse can generally be seen and are pretty well understood, while the defects of the trees are otherwise. One of the greatest defects of a tree cannot be exercited. greatest defects of a tree cannot be ascertain until a number of years after its purchas when, by coming into bearing, the planter finds his choice fruit is a comparatively worthless variety. When this extends to a whole orchard, as has been the case time and time again, the loss is very serious indeed. The buyer of trees is so entirely in the hands of the seller, that the property of Pansian? the seller that the purchase of "Russian" apples and other trash from strangers is on of the things beyond comprehension. In scarcely any other business should the buyer so intelligently assure himself of strict bonesty and capability on the part of the seller.

ONE OF THE DEFECTS OF A YOUNG TREE, a tall, smooth stem, is often considered an excellence; whereas it is usually the result of want of proper space—crowding Plenty of room produces stocky trees wit many side shoots. The side shoots produc corresponding lateral roots, and these lateral roots are the life of the tree. The intelligent purchaser will look not so much at the stem, but a great deal at the roots. With plenty of good roots the tree has every chance for life in removal; and, when the roots are right, the tops can soon be put in the same condition. The kind of soil on which young trees at grown is very important. The low, flat lands so often chosen for nursery purposes produce very nice looking, but not very healthy, trees, as may readily be seen when a winter of such extreme cold as that of 1880-81 occurs. In size the tree should not be too large, else the check of removal will be too great; nor should it be too small, in which case it would still need nursery treatment. A poor tree is a most worthless piece of property, dear as a gift. A good, well-grown tree, of fair size, is cheap at a good, round price. The reason is plain. The first cost of the tree is a light matter compared with the added cost of planting and care, and the time which must pass until bearing. The case is one in which the planter cannot afford to run risks, and yet many persons think they practice economy by saving a few cents on the first cost of a tree. Three things, then, must receive the earnest attention of the careful planter: First—Who raised the tree? Is he trustworthy and competent? No one can raise trees with safety to his customers unless he has extensive orchards of his own in which he tests every variety. Second—Was the tree grown on good dry soil of moderate fertility? Third—Has it plenty of good roots?

Pruning for Fruit. By arresting or removing the little faults of his children as soon as they are shown, the wise father prevents their attaining such inveteracy as will not submit to correction, but bursts out immediately with fresh misdeeds. So with orchard trees. It is a great mistake to let growth run on without restraint for two or three years and to suppose that a pruning then will set all to rights. The fundamental rule of the art is to take away all young shoots that are not fitted to make permanent bearing branches. Remove these, the sconer the better, but remove no others. Cut out and supbut remove no others. Cut out and sup-press all wild shoots that issue below the graft, and whose growth would rob or smother it. Cut out all shoots in the interior of the trees that will not have light enough ir summer for the leaves of any fruitbuds tha might form on them, and which could there-fore not mature into fruitage. Thin the new growth all over the top, so that no shoot will soade another or be shaded; those that are left being such as extend the main bearing branches, which the gardeners call "leaders." Often a crowding branch can be propped or braced out into open light, and so two branches be relieved with little or no pruning of either with a gain of large fruit-producing area. One other case must be noted—that of a tree exhausted so much as to be covered with fruit buds and making no new shoots. A tree in heaith should make new shoots every year al over the top and at least eight inches long. If it does less, the soil is poor, or the roots are robbed or dried, or the stem is injured and cannot carry the sap, or the stem is injured and cannot carry the sap, or the wood of the top has become unsound. The thing to be done then is to cut back the top, reducing it largely, to give the exhausted system less to do and more chance to recover. The vexed question of even and odd years, or fruitful and barren ones in alternation, which is so important to growers of Baldwins, Greenings, and some other winter sorts, is solved most easily by a resolute thinning in the winter preceding the fruitful years, so as to reduce the bearing, and increase the wood and bud forming for next vear.

WHAT FARMERS SHOULD KNOW.

General Directions The quantity of grain sown to the acre dif-

fers with soils, localities and farmers. The following is about the average: Wheat, one and one-quarter to two bushels, if sown broadcast, and one-fourth less if drilled; spring wheat, about the same, or a little more; rye, about the same as wheat, but if for soiling, one-half more or twice as much; barley, about two or two and one-half bushels; oats, two to three bushels, but a less quantity on rich soil does quite as well; corn, for fodder only, two bushels per acre; amber cane, four to six quarts; buckwheat one-half to one bushel. The quantity of grass seed varies greatly with different farmers, and it may vary still more with the condition of the soil, a rich, finely pulverized, fresh surface giving more growth than five times the amount of seed on a hard crust. The following are about the average quantities employed: Timothy, six to eight quarts, i alone; half as much if with clover; red clover eight quarts; less if with timothy or orchard grass; redtop, one bushel or more; orchard grass, two bushels; Kentucky blue grass, one to one and one-half bushels; white clover or alsike clover, six to eight pounds. Nearly every farmer will differ more or less from these quantities, some using more and others less. There are quite a number of grasses known

as fescues, some of which make excellent pas ture grasses, and one or two of which produc tolerably good hay. The small feacue grass flourishes on dry and sterile soils, and is found in New England, the Middle States and as far West as Illinois and Wisconsin. It is a pasture grass. Sheep fescue is a good pasture grass and is desirable feed for grazing animals. The hard fescue, by some regarded as a variety of the sheep fescue, grows from one to two feet in height. The meadow fescue and the tail fescue are sometimes grown in mowings mixed with orchard grass. June grass and ryemixed with orchard grass. June grass and rye-grass. These two grasses grow best in moist soils, and make tolerably good hay if cutatthe time of flowering. If allowed to stand till they mature their seed the hay is too bard to be good. The quantity of fescue grass raised upon an acre will depend, of course, upon the amount of fertilizing matter in the soil and also upon the character of the soil. In moist some time to recover from transplanting. After the plants are allowed to year only be cultivated one way—narrowing the cultivator as the strips of plants get wider. In hill culture the rows are the feet apart, and the plants from twelve to eighteen inches in the row. This gives an opportunity to cultivate with a horse. (They portunity to cultivate with a horse of the vine seems to the plants from the plants

meadow oat grass, and can bear little comparison in value with timothy or redtop. In fact, however valuable as pasture grasses, we should not recommend them for a hay crop, unless on very moist meadows where other grasses would not succeed.

grasses would not succeed.

Almost any soil that will produce Indian corn will answer for the castor bean, but a sandy loam is preferable. The soil should be deep. This crop does not thrive well in heavy, wet soils. The ground should be well ploughed, and harrowed three or four times. The seeds should be planted five or six feet apart each way. Between the sixth and seventh rows the distance should be eight feet, to admit a light cart or slide, in harvesting the crop. Hot water, a little below the ing the crop. Hot water, a little below the boiling temperature, should be poured over the beans twenty-four hours before planting, and they should remain soaking in this water twenty-four hours. They germinate much quicker by using the bot water. Eight or ten seeds should be dropped in each bill, and covered to the depth of about two inches. The beans should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is past, or about the time cotton is planted. Cultivate shallow, keep the weeds down and the surface well pulverized. One stock in a hill is sufficient, but do not thin out until the cutworm season is passed. When the pods begin to turn brown it is time to harman tracter at the part. vest castor-oil beans. They should be spread out in the hot sun, on hard, clean surface, allowing twelve or fifteen feet for the beans to fly when the pods pop. A temporary plank fence around the drying yard is best.

Asparagus beds planted in the old way be Asparagus beds planted in the old way become matted with roots or crowded by accidental seedlings, so as to become either unproductive, or, if productive, the canes are ridiculously small. This may be remedied by cutting out alternate belts through the bed one foot in width; taking out all plants from one belt and leaving them in the next. The trenches cut through the bed should then be filled with humps and manner thoroughly tiled with humus and manure thoroughly mixed together, and a liberal dressing of ma-nure worked into the soil on the pet itself. A very common mistake made by gardeners i in having too little earth above the crowns of the plants. There should be from four to six inches of rich loam above the crown, so that the canes will be bleached for at least four inches before reaching the surface of the soil. Plant an occasional crown in a well-enriched plot in the flower garden. The early canes may be cut for the table, and the later ones will make a very ornamental cluster during the summer and fall. The old plan of plant-ing in compact beds has now been superseded by the row system, in which the plants are set every two feet by six feet. Asparagus, like all other salad plants, must grow rapidly to be good and tender. Hence very rich soil is a necessary requisite to successful asparagus culture.

Joseph Harris says garden seeds should be overed only deep enough to keep moist, an hat small seeds, such as of lettuce, radish Drummond phlox, aster, verbena and pausy need not be covered deeper than a sheet o writing paper is thick. If pressed into the soil and kept moist, they need not be covered at all. Petunia seeds are easily covered so deep that they will not grow, while pease will grow if covered two or three inches deep. We may add to the above that for out-door planting is a good rule to cover seeds to a depth of three deeper than the minute seeds of the portulaca. All must have the three requisites of warmth, moisture and air (but not light), and if buried too deep the air will be excluded. Peter Henderson finds great benefit in covering the seed, after pressing it into the soil, with a thin coat of finely pulverized moss, evenly sitted ou, and watered with a fine rose.

Redtop may be sown either alone in the fall or spring, or with timothy and clover, in which latter case the clover runs out after two or three years and the redtop takes its Redtop is advised as a mixture only other grasses on land capable of producing better grasses. It serves well alone on moist land when old grass has run out or become mossy. On such ground it fills the soil with its numerous roots, and improves it in various ways. If cut early, redtop has a thick bottom, and makes a heavy error of second-hand hay and makes a heavy crop of second-hand have On such soils from twelve to twenty pounds of seed per acre are sown, according as it is cleaned from the chaff. When this grass enters as a mixture with other varieties for permanent pasture, three pounds of clover seed per acre will be found sufficient; when sown with tim-othy and clover, half a bushel of redtop seed has been employed to advantage. This grass has been employed to advantage. This grass is known in the Middle and Southern States by the name of herd grass.

As sweet corn is supposed to contain a larger percentage of sugar than other varieties and, as the sugar is changed in the sito to acid, it is believed by some that it is of less value for curing in silos than other kinds of corn. It seems to be the general opinion at the present time that the very largest varieties of corp that can be grown are the best suite duce much heavier crops, and if cured in the silo it is believed that their woody character will not make them less valuable, but mor, so, inasmuch as the stalks will stand up firm and keep clean, which cannot be the case with small and softer varieties which blow down with every light wind, and perhaps lie and ro upon the ground. It is still an open question with many whether the common Southern, or Blount's prolific will yield the greater crop. Many are planting the former, and thus make a considerable saving in the cost of the seed.

Dr. Bailey says a great amount of labor i lost by sowing fodder-corn too thick, as well as a large amount of seed wa ted. Many sow three bushels to the acre; some but two bushels, and a few sow but one. I sow but one-half bushel, and my corn is always too thick. man who has raised the largest crop the pa season sowed but twelve quarks of seed to the Make the drills at least four feet apart and sow one-half bushel of ensilage seed-corr to the acre; then, when it is about a foot high, thin it to six and eight inches between stocks. When corn is planted too thick, those plants which do not attain their full growth are noth ing more than weeds. As dirt is only matter out of place, so a weed is only a plant out of place. No plant is so far out of place as when it is crowded by other plants of the same kind so that its growth is impaired; it then becomes a mere weed, and only serves to injure the growth of the proper number of plants in the hill or drill. Celery requires more work than any othe

vegetables. Formerly it was sown in hotbeds but now gardeners sow it out-doors. seed should be sown in very rich, m ground, and covered very lightly. It is better to transplant it in moist or even rain weather. Formerly it was sown in trenches but now on level ground. The earliest should be banked up to blanch it in September; the late crop does not need to be earthed up so soon. For late keeping it is sometimes placed in a hotbed frame, and sometimes placed in a hotbed frame, and sometimes a pit is made for the purpose. It should be kept as near as possible to the freezing point without freezing. It must have a little air. The pit must be well drained and covered with boards inclined so as to shed water, and the whole covered with tan or litter.

Several years ago there was much said about growing potatoes under straw, and we published at the time several reports from those who had tried the method with success. Interest in the subject appears to be renewed, to judge from inquiries. The method is very simple; the land is prepared in the usual manner, and the rows marked off; the sets are dropped along the rows and very slightly, or not at all, covered with soil. The whole field, or bed, is then covered with eight or ten inches thickness of old straw. Nothing more is required until digging time, unless some strong weeds should make their way through the straw, and these may be pulled. It is claimed that the yield is larger and the potatoes are much handsomer than those treated in the usual manner.

An experienced farmer writes concerning the most suitable weather for sowing grass seeds that a fine day should be chosen when the land is tolerably dry, but when there are indications of approaching rain. Such conditions are much more favorable for sowing seeds than during rainy or showery weather, for in the first instance the seeds are more likely to be evenly covered, and will be gradually absorbing moisture from the soil previous to the next fall of rain, which they will be in a condition to receive with benefit. Whereas, if sown after a shower, as is too frequently done, the above advantages are not obtained, but after the seeds have been saturated with moisture the dry weather returns, and they become "malted."

If you want to obtain large fowls at maturity hatch early in the season and breed next season from the early-hatched fowls. Fancier reduce the size of bantams by batching late

reserved for next season's use. But to sacrifice

Peter Henderson recommends starting calbage plants in shallow boxes, the soil being prepared as follows: 1. A layer of sand one or two inches thick. 2. A layer of moss ground fine half an inch thick. 3. A layer of loam half an inch thick. On this the seed is to be sown and covered lightly. The plants send out a great many lateral roots as soon as they reach the layer of moss. When two inches high they are to be transplanted into cold-frames o

in the early season to hotbeds. With pears and quinces, there is difference of opinion as to cultivation. Some advocate keeping orchards in grass, with frequent mowings and without removing the cut grass, but we failed to find a healthy or paying orchard or fair fruit without cultivation. While the or fair fruit without cultivation. While the most of the quince orchards had the fungus on leaves and fruit, we found two which had been plowed toward the trees so as to keep the roots deeply covered, that were looking healthy, both in leaf and fruit.

It takes longer to churn the cream from a cow that is to have a calf than from a fresh cow. It is not a good practice, therefore, to mix the milk of the two, if it is to be made into butter, as the cream from the former will be so much longer in churning that most of it will be left with the buttermilk. When the milking season is well advanced the difference in churning is less, and the farrow cow's milk can be mixed with less disadvantage.

By way of choking up the breathing holes in By way of choking up the breathing holes in the sides of parasites, any kind of dust rubbed into the hair is a good antidote for lice on cattle; road dust, buckwheat flour, soot, coal or wood ashes, air-slacked lime, sulphur, etc., will answer. Such remedies are better in winter than grease, which though equally effi-cacious, tends to chill the surface in very cold weather

Prune whenever it is pleasant enough for out-of-door work. If you have much to do and employ help, tie a piece of chalk to the end of a stick and go ahead of the men and mark the limbs you wish to have cut off. Where the branches are large saw a notch en the under side of the limb, then saw from the upper side to meet the first incision.

To propagate blackberries, dig about the old plants in the spring, cutting off the outer ends of the roots a few inches from the plants. Take these roots and cut them in pieces four or five inches in length, and lay them lengthwise in drills, and cover them with an inch and a half of soil. Each piece of root will in this way form a good, strong plant.

Tomato plants, for an early start, can be grown in a box in the kitchen window. Suppose, also, you want some potates ahead of all your neighbors; then sprout a peck or so in box of earth behind the kitchen ing them out as soon as the ground is dry and warm enough.

Dig garden ground only when the soil is warm and dry. Do not be in a hurry, or you may get behind. When a clot of earth will crush to powder as you tread on it, it is time

An old strawberry grower says that wonder ful strawberries can be grown on poor, light sandy soil by applying in April 500 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre

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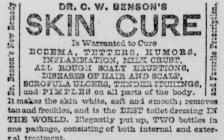
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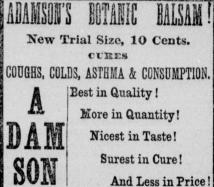
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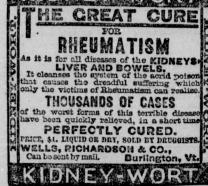


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THE POET'S COLUMN.

Written for The Boston Weekly Globe.] OUR FIRST CRAY HAIR.

BY W. LEON MEAD.

When we turn from the scenes of youth's long day
To join in the world's hard strife
We know by the signs of the heated fray
That we've entered the ranks for life.

We begin to learn that time has wings, And can outride the wind and waves; That he treats the slaves no better than kings, The kings no better than slaves. When care her marks on our foreheads trace, We shudder in mute despair; But a deeper frown o'erspreads our face At the sight of our first gray hair.

Then hope submits to the calm of age, And memory tries to read, 'Mid the record mixéd. on life's dim page, 'Of some noble, worthy deed.

And our snowy locks by the breezes tossed, Are the bapners of death we bear; We are baunted still by the years that were lost Ere we saw our first gray hair.

And we think, while we gaze on a happy nest
Of birds in a maple tree,
That our homes by love should be made more blessed
Than ever they seem to be.

For we soon forget, in the whirl and din, That the bliss of life is there; And we bring on ourselves the weight of sin That comes with our first gray hair. Oh! the gift of God are the manly men, Who expire like sunset skies Into darkness. only to live again In a regal paradise.

And the angels above will smile when they see That we're steadily marching there; Oh! a faithful guide for eternity Is the sight of our first gray hair.

ON KINGSTON BRIDGE. BY ELLEN MACKAY HUTCHINSON,

On All Souls' night the dead walk on Kingston Bridge.

-[Old Legend.

On Kingston Bridge the starlight shone
Through hurrying mists with shrouded glow;
The boding night wind made its moan,
The mighty river crept below;
'Twas All Souls' night, and to and fro
The quick and dead together walked,
The quick and dead together talked,
On Kingston Bridge.

On kingston Bridge.

Two met who had not met for years—
Their hate was once too deen for fears;
One drew his rapier as he came;
Un leart his anger like a flame;
With clash of mail he faced his foe,
And bade him stand and meet him so,
He felt a graveyard wind go by—
Cold, cold as was his enemy;
A stony horror held him fast.
The Dead looked with a ghastly stare,
And sighed. "I know thee not," and passed
Like to the mist and left him there
On Kingston Bridge.

'Twas All Souls' night, and to and fro The quick and dead together walked, The quick and dead together talked, On Kingston Bridge.

On Kingston Bridge.

With grief that was too deep for tears
They parted last.
He clasped ner hand, and in her eyes
He sought Love's rapturous surprise.
"O sweet!" he cried. "hast thou come back
To say thou lov'st thy lover still?"
Into the starlight pale and cold
She gazed afar—her hand was chill.
"Dost thou remember how we kept
Our ardent vigils?"—how we kissed?
Take thou these kisses as of old!"
An icy wind about him swept;
"I know thee not," she sighed, and passed
Into the dim and shrouding mist
On Kingston Bridge.

'Twas All Souls' night, and to and fro The quick and dead together walked

The quick and dead together talked,
The quick and dead together talked,
On Kingston Bridge.
— The Century for April.

'A SPRING MADRICAL.

BY H. H. IN THE CENTURY FOR APRIL. The treetops are writing all over the sky, An' a heigh ho! An' a heigh ho!
There's a bird now and then flitting faster by,
An' a heigh ho!
The buds are rounder, and some are red
On the places where last year's leaves were dead;
An' a heigh ho, an' a heigh!

There's a change in every bush in the hedge; All a heigh ho!
The down has all gone from the last year's sedge;
An' a heigh ho!
The nests have blown out of the apple trees;
The birds that are coming can build where they plause:

An' a heigh no!
If you leave it out you can't prove your sums;
An' a heigh no!
And this is the way to say it. or sing:
"Oh, spring is the lovellest thing in spring!"
An' a heigh ho, an' a heigh!

AN APRIL CIRL

BY MARY MAPES DODGE.

The girl that is born on an April day
Has a right to be merry, lightsome, gay;
And that is the reason I dance and play
And frisk like a mote in a sunny ray—
Wouldn't you
Do it, too,

If you had been born on an April day? The girl that is born on an April day
Has also a right to cry, they say:
And so I sometimes do give way
When things get crooked or all astray—
Wouldn't you
Do it, too,
If you had been born on an April day?

The girls of March love noise and fray;
And sweet as blossoms are girls of May;
But I belong to the time midway—
And so I rejoice in a sunny spray
Of smiles and tears and hap-a-day—
Wouldn't you
Do it, too.
If you had been born on an April day?

Heigho! and hurrah! for an April day,
Its cloud, its sparkle, its skip and stay!
I mean to be happy whenever I may,
And cry when I must; for that's my way,
Wouldn't you,
Do it, too,
If you had been born on an April day?
—(St. Nicholas for April,

BY JOHN LOWE.

MARY'S DREAM.

The moon had climbed the highest hill Which rises o'er the source of Dee, And from the eastern summit shed Its silver light on town and tree, When Mary laid her down to sleep, Her thoughts as Sandra Carlon

She from her pillow gently raised
Her head, to see who there might!
And saw young Sandy shivering star
With visage pale and hollow e'e.
"O Mary, dear, cold is my clay;
It lies beneath the stormy sea;
Far, far from thee I sleep in death,
Dear Mary, weep no more for me!

Three stormy nights and stormy days
We tossed upon the raging main;
And long we strove our bark to save,
But ail our striving was in vain.
E'en then, when terror chilled my blood,
My heart was filled with love for thee;
The storm is past, and I'm at rest,
So, Mary, weep no more for me.

O maiden, dear, yourself prepare; We soon shall meet upon that sh We soon shall meet upon that shore Where love is free from doubt and care And you and I shall part no more." Loud crew the cock—the shadow fled; No more of Sandy could she see; But soft the passing spirit said. "Sweet Mary, weep no more for me!"

Written for The Boston Weekly Globe.)

LA MESSACERE.

BY JOHN JOSEPH MANGAN.

Sweet missive, speed thee on thy way
Across the weary waste of sea,
Which lies between my love and me;
Sad fate that thou canst go while I must stay.
For thou shalt see those eyes so bright,
And gaze upon those ruby lins—
Love's rosebud. Thou shalt feel the tins
Of those soft fingers trembling with delight,
Soon as my love peruses thee.
Ah, thine the joy and thine the bliss,
If on thy folds she print a kiss—
A furtive kiss of trustfullove in me,
And wear thee in her bosom near the throne
Of that dear heart that beats for me alone.

CITIZENS.

No matter how useful anything may be in itself, ood indorsements seem to increase its usefulness greatly by ensuring a wider field for the display of its special merits. We were thus impressed in view of the following statements received by one of our representatives from leading individuals connected with some of the largest enterprises in our midst. Among others whose testimony was freely given, was W. H. Stearns, Esq., master mechanic of the Connecticut River railroad, residing at No. 28 Boylston street, who observed: St. Jacobs 6il has had remarkable effect among Constipation is the worst foe of health. Kidney the men employed here. One of them lammed his Wortovercomes it on rational principles. Try it. too hot, or summer too dry, for this little sala-

arm very badly, and by the use of St. Jacobs Oil was greatly benefited, and the arm was healed. Anothe ised it for severe rheumatic pains in the knee, and pronounced the Oil a complete success, as he was cured by its use. Mr. A. B. Taylor of the Ray & Taylor Manufacturing Co., was pleased to say: "My aunt, Mrs. Pillsbury, of Mount Clair, N. J., while visiting at our house tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism and neuralgia, and found immediate relief every time. She pronounced it the best thing she had ever tried for the trouble." Mr. J. B. Weston, 45 Greenwood street, Supt. Car Works, Boston & Albany Railroad, thus addressed our reporter: "I am one more of the fortunates who have had the good luck to hear of that wonderful remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I had rheumatism in the shoulder severely, and could find no relief until I used the Oil. I applied it, and must confess I was surprised at the results. I am almost well and expect to be entirely so in a few days."-Springfield (Mass.) Union.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.

Family Parties-Jacob's Rod-A New Game of Solitaire.

Family parties, as a general rule, are not very lively. Dancing is not cared for; conversation after a time becomes tiresome; and the question arises as to what shall be done for the amusement of the assembled members. Games and amuse-ments of that sort meet with much favor, for at such parties old and young are assembled together, and each and all for the time being strive to amuse each other. In an article written some months ago we mentioned "Skeleton Letters as being a favorite amusement, but did not mention the mode of playing or arranging it. It is a game that requires a good deal of readiness on the part of one member of the company only, and the very dullest and shiest can join in it.

One undertakes to write a letter, leaving a space before every important word—in fact, before every word that is not a preposition or part of a verb—and the greater the number of spaces left in the construction of a letter, the greater the amusement derived from it when finally filled up. Thus, it must be literally a skeleton letter to be effective. It can, of course, be written apparently from one person to another that is present, but it promotes more merriment when written by one member of the party to some absent friend or acquaintance known to all; and it is additionally appreciated when the writer can cleverly introduce the names of those present or any incidents connected with them that are common knowledge—nothing of course of a personal or private character. When the writer has completed the draft, he or she asks the company in turn for a word, which must be either an adjective or an adjective made out of a substantive; and it is strange how and the very dullest and shiest can join in it.

out of the whole vocabulary of the English language, what ridiculous words are given, some so poor, some so foolish, while few are pertinent; and it is not seldom that several moments elapse before a word is forthcoming from an unready member of the company. When the vacant spaces in the letter are duly filled in, and the letter is no longer a skeleton, but a completed one, the writer reads it aloud, to the general amusement of all present; and the comicality which a word will sometimes give to a passage, or the appropriateness of another, gives a ludicrous turn to the whole. On the other hand, a letter thus written is sometimes a masterpiece of composition through the words given at haphazard fitting admirably into their places. A simple game, one very different in class to the foregoing, but which, nevertheless, is amusing in its ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT, one very different in class to the foregoing, but which, nevertheless, is amusing in its way during the few minutes which it lasts, is played as follows: One of the company leaves the room, and is asked on re-entering to name the person whom the others have been thinking about in his absence. A string of names is then proposed to him by bis coadjutor of people whom he is either acquainted with or of whom he has heard, and the correctness of the answers given again and again without the least hesitation often cause much surprise, and generally end in the company insisting upon knowing how it is done; and the solution is simplicity itself. The trick is in the secret agreement upon a certain name between the questioner and the one who is to answer; then, when that name is called by the questioner, his coadjutor knows that the very next name asked is the one to which he is to answer is reached the greater the mystery. In some family circles some family circles

There's a change in every bush in the hedge;
An'a heigh ho!
The down has all gone from the last year's sedge;
An'a heigh ho!
The nests have blown out of the apple trees;
The nests have blown out of the apple trees;
The nests have blown out of the apple trees;
The birds that are coming can build where they please;
An'a heigh no, an' a heigh!

The aged man goes with a firmer gait;
An'a heigh ho!
The young man is counting his bours to wait;
An'a heigh ho!
Mothers are spinning and daughters are gay,
And the sun hurries up with his lengthened day;
An'a heigh ho, an'a heigh!

The signs may be counted till days are done;
An'a heigh ho, an'a heigh.

The signs may be counted till days are done;
An'a heigh ho, an'a heigh.

But there's something uncounted, unseen, that comes;
An'a heigh ho, an'a heigh.

But there's something uncounted, unseen, that comes;
An'a heigh ho ell

But then it is, strictly speaking, in the family circle, and not outside it. A game of this character is that know as "Fanning." One of the company commences by saying, "My uncle has sent the afair from China," and each one in turn says that he has received a fan from some part of the world, and fans himself with his is right hand.
This is followed by the leader asserting that he has received another fan from another part of the world, and commencing fanning himself with hoth hands. This is continued by all present, until the leader receives a third fan, when he has seceived another fan from another part of the world, and commencing fanning himself with his has received another fan from another part of the world, and commencing fanning himself with has received another fan from some part of the world, and commencing fanning himself with has received another fan from some part of the world, and fans with his has received another fan from some part of the world, and commencing fanning himself with has received another fan from some part of the world, and fans with his head and fans with his head and fans with his hards, and the whole company in turn foll A BURLESQUE GAME IS ENJOYED CON AMORE; flat and is a failure. In playing one person puts the same question to each of the company in turn, thus: "What is your definition of love?" or "What is your definition of love?" Those who possess a touch of humor often give the most diverting answers, while those who are prosaic and commonplace are equally amusing in their way by the display of these attributes. At entertainments such as we have been peaking of one member of a party usually takes the lead in starting these amusements, some of which require more intelligence than do others, and it is usual to select one according to the character of the company.

"Jacob's Red." flat and is a failure. In playing one person puts

silk handkerchief. Provide yourself with a wooden rod, half an inch in diameter and about a foot long; this may be painted black, or, if of plain wood, polished; now ret a tumbler and your apparatus is complete. When performing this illusion you advance to the company, and, after making your bow, observe: "Ladies and gentlemen! I have here an ordinary tumbler and a little rod or wand, both of which are without preparation of any kind." Give them for examination, and when they are returned ask some one to lend you a plain gold ring. When you receive the ring take from your pocket the silk handkerchief with the duplicate ring attached (be careful when doing so not to let the ring be seen), set the tumbler on the table and pretend to place the borrowed ring under the handkerchief; but instead, you conceal it in your hand and put the suspended ring under. Grasp it through the handkerchief, and give it to one of the company, asking him to hold it over the tumbler, around which you drape the folds of the handerchief. Then tell him to let go, when the ring falls with an audible "ting" into the tumbler, with the handkerchief over it. Ask for the loan of a pocket handkerchief and the assistance of two very "strong" men. A little fun may be had in the selection of the parties. Meanwhile, you take up your wand or rod and secretly slip on to it the borrowed ring (which it will be remembered was concealed in the hand), sliding it along to the middle undercover of your hand. Now request the two volunteers to step forward and take hold of each end of the rod, and to cover it and your hand with the borrowed bandkerchief. Now take your hand away, and leave the rod, covered by the handkerchief, in possession of the two gentlemen bolding it. Going over to the tumbler, you shake it, when the ring will rattle, thus convincing the company that it is still there. Tell the persons having charge of the rod to hold tight, and saying, "One, two, three—pass!" you nip the handkerchief by the middle and lift it from the tumbler, which you s silk handkerchief. Provide yourself with a wooden rod, half an inch in diameter and about a

Somebody has invented a new game of solitaire, which is interesting all card.players, and clubs are formed to play it, communication of success being made by telegraph and letter. It is the most difficult form of the game yet devised. The elements of calculation and chance are about equally divided. The possible combinations of the game may be said to be almost incalculable. The full pack of fifty-two cards is used. They must be thoroughly shuffled to begin with, and then laid out one by one in rows on a large table. Whenever as thus lald out a card of the same suit as the last one in the row is to be found three cards back, "skipping two," it can be placed on the top of the last card in the row. This of course disturbs the order of the same suit within two cards of each other. In that event the two may be placed in a single pile, that to the right being the one on which the other card must be placed. It will often happen that the four suits may be moved in this way at the same time, and in doing this the memory is taxed, and great ingenuity needs to be frequently displayed so as to combine the cards in such a way as to bring those of the same suit within two cards of each other. When the cards on the table offer no chance to move, the player draws further from those in the hand until all are exhausted. The result of the game, if successful, is the combination of all those of the same suit in a pile by themselves, thus making four piles. Failure is reached when, the cards in hand being exhausted, there are no further moves and more than four piles remain on the table. From the rule of going back to cards to find the one to play the game has come to be called "skip-two solitaire." Special cards, smaller than those generally used, so as not to take up too much room, are soid, with instructions how to play what is a really fascinating home game, requiring considerable exercise of memory and a vast deal of patience. which is interesting all card players, and clubs are formed to play it, communication of success

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

On Bedding Out Plants-Bulb Flowers-Ribbon Beds-Some Pretty Annuals.

The common way in bedding out plants is to put almost every choice plant in what is called the mixed border, and placing it there very often means losing it. A well-mixed border is a pretty sight, but they are rarely seen. The poor effect in these borders results from frequently repeating the same plant, when it happens to be popular and showy; from having plants which speedily overrun the border and rob the others, and by ill-placing nearly all the plants. Plenty of room and good soil are of course absolutely necessary. Such plants as carnations, cloves, stocks, pansies, last long in bloom, and may be introduced with good effect in almost any position, except, per-haps, into a set pattern of carpet beds. It is not that they always want ground to themselves, but they may often be grouped with other plants; for instance, carnations may go with a thin group of standard roses, or may be interspersed with lateblooming giadioli, rising thinly over the carpet of gray carnation leaves. So, again, pansies are admirable for mixtures of this kind; but the mixtures must be of plants that help each other, not injure each other. But the plan, wholly indispensable for an interesting garden, is to have a piece of ground, in or near the kitchen garden, or any other open position—sheltered, but not shaded—for the growth of the flowers we are interested in. Such ground should be treated as a good market gardener would treat it—well enriched, open, not encumbered with impedimenta of any kind. It must have a walk around it, within a wide border; but, apart from this, the fewer walks the batter. It can be thrown into four-feet beds; but in this case, the little pathways need not be gravelled or edged; they may simply be marked out with the feet. It is better to see the ground covered with flowering plants than devoted to edgings and much gravel. If any edging is used, it should be of thin stone, sunk in the earth, as carnations may go with a thin group of stand-NATURAL STONE EDGINGS ARE NEVER OFFENSIVE,

NATURAL STONE EDGINGS ARE NEVER OFFENSIVE, troublesome or costly. Fints or half-sunken bricks will do as well, if the thin stones so easily got in the western counties are not at hand. With the aid of such a division of the garden, the cultivation of many fine hardy plants becomes a pleasure; whether it is a bed of seeding verbenas, of Alpine auriculas, or of any fayored flower much used for cutting, the culture is the most certain and pleasurable that one can adopt. Well furnished, such a garden is a delight to the owner and all visitors. When the things do get tired of the soil, or require a change, having no formal plan of beds, it is more easy to establish a rotation among the flowers; making the carnation beds of the past tew years the bulb ones for the next, and so on, it would be easy to change one's favorites from year to year, so that richlyfavorites from year to year, so that richly-feeding plants would follow those of a surface-rooting kind; and thus the freshness and novelty of the garden would be kept up. The abolition of all edgings, beyond one or two main lines through the space, would tend to more care-ful culture. lines through the space, would tend to more careful culture, as the whole spot could be so readily duz up or otherwise attended to. Such a plot, well done, would be a paradise for ladies who wish to cut flowers in quantity, and also a great aid in replenishing other arrangements on the margins of shrubberies in the flower garden proper or on the rock garden. It is also a great help to those who wish to exchange with their friends or neighbors, in the generous way all true gardeners do. The space that such an arrangement should occupy will, of course, depend upon the size and wants of the place in every case; but anywhere where the room could be spared, an eighth of an acre of ground might be devoted to the culture in simple beds of favorite flowers, and even the smallest place should have a small plot of the same kind.

Some of our prettiest garden and greenhouse flowers are produced by bulbs. Besides the hardy bulbs for fall planting there are the tender bulbs for spring planting there are the tender bulbs for spring planting, and some of the greenhouse ones do better when bedded out. The Johnsonia amaryllis is a grand indoor lily, with large scartet blossoms with a white stripe through each petal, and, if given a rest after blooming, will bloom from two to four times a year. After blooming set the plant back from the glass, and do not water but once a week for three weeks; then set back near the glass again and water whenever the soil looks dry on top, and it will soon bloom again if the soil in the pot is not exhausted.

Exhausted.

Treat the crimson Jacobian lily, or Formossissima amaryllis, and Atamasco pink and white, and the Valotta purpurea (which throws up a flower stem about eighteen inches in height, bearing from four to eight brilliant scarlet flowers) the same as gladious during the winter season.

The agapanthus is a flower that should be in every collection of plants. The flower stems grow from three to four feet high, crowned with from twenty to thirty lovely blue flowers. It requires a season of rest to bloom well. This lily is sometimes called blue amaryllis.

There is now a pure white amaryllis, which is very lovely; it blooms several times during the spring and summer months, then requires a rest during a few months. The flower looks like a pure white lily, is very fragrant and is a good plant to bed out.

Then there is the zepherantbus, with its sweet-scented, white, lily-like flowers, which are produced from June with the forest covers in the lily. Treat the crimson Jacobian lily, or Formossis-

scented, white, lily-like flowers, which are produced from June until the frosts come in the fall, when they must be taken up and stored like the flat and is a failure. In playing one person puts the same question to each of the company in turn, thus: "What is your definition of love?" or "What is your definition of love?" or "What is your definition of love?" Those who possess a touch of humor often give the most diverting answers, while those who are prosaic and commonplace are equally amusing in their way by the display of these attributes. At entertainments such as we have been peaking of one member of a party usually takes the lead in starting these amusements, some of which require more intelligence than do others, and it is usual to select one according to the character of the company.

"Jacob's Rod."

Attach a plain gold or hrass ring to a piece of black silk thread, about six inches long, the other end of which you sew to the middle of a large silk handkerchief. Provide yourself with a silk handkerchief. Pr

tender, but there is a hardy, yeardw sort which is very desirable.

The Mexican shell flower, or tigridia, is a pretty bedding plant, and the ipomaia mexicana, an-other one of Mexico's productions, is very desir-able for a climber, as it will grow thirty feet in a season, and is covered with large lilac-colored flowers. The roots require the same treatment as

dablias.

The gladioius is getting well known and is very lovely with its white, pink, crimson and scarlet flowers, many of them prettily striped and blotched. The yellow sorts have very clear and

blotched. The yellow sorts have very clear and bright colors. The canna is a very ornamental plant, having rich and varied foliage and beautiful colored flowers. This is so easily grown from seed that there is no reason why any one should do without it. The seeds have a hard shell on them, but if they are soaked before planting and the soil kept wet until they start, they will grow nicely. Dahlias are thought to be indispensable in the garden by many, and it is absurd to buy roots unless some particular color is desired, as they will grow easily from seed, and plants from seed sown in April will bloom as soon as those grown from bulbs.

A ribbon bed is a pretty ornament in a yard when properly constructed, but many fall because they do not use the right varieties. Those best when properly constructed, but many fail because they do not use the right varieties. Those best suited for this purpose are the dwarf varieties; the phlox drummondi is lovely for this purpose, coming, as it does, in so many colors—pure white, blood red, scarlet, pink, white with purple eyes, red striped, white and the blue. While the little portulacca gives a still larger range of colors in white, pink, yellow, scarlet, purple and striped, and although the single is very pretty the double is the prettiest, the little flowers looking like little roses, and it is often called rose moss. A ribbon bed of either sort is very pleasing. Then there is the verbena. A ribbon bed of three colors would harmonize, as the white is very pure, the blue very rich and the scarlet very bright. But a ribbon bed of the dear little pansy is the nicest of all, but must, of course, be in the shade, either on the north side of a building or under a tree. A scroll bed sown in rows of pansies, pure white, jet black, blue and golden, striped and blotched faces, would be a joy to its owner. Last summer it was very dry, but my pansies were on the north side of the house, where they grew so thrifty that many of the stalks were fourteen inches long by three wide; another five by four feet was a mass of the lovely little flowers in every shade and color, many of them marbled, striped, blotched and violet-edged. My pansy bed is my pride. Every year I try some of the novelties, and last year I tried the marigold meteor, and I found it one of the prettiest of garden annuals, in form like the calandola, with orange and yellow stripes on white, each petal being evenly striped, giving it a novel appearance. It is a pretty flower for bouquets, and a good bloomer, coming into bloom until very late in good bloomer, coming into bloom whan quite small, and remaining in bloom until very late in

SOME PRETTY ANNUALS

DEAR FRIENDS-I have long been a silent admirer of this department, but, with the editor's kind permission I will be silent no longer, but will try to add my mite in such a way as to make it of general interest. I come to have a little chat about flowers, now that the time has come to make flower-beds. Some ladies may think they have no time to cultivate flowers. Because you have not the time to cultivate a large garden is no reason why you should deny yourself the pleasure of a few; even a few, carefully selected pleasure of a few; even a few, carefully selected and properly attended, would give you a great deal of pleasure, and more than repay all extra care and trouble; besides, what is nicer than to be able to pick a sumptuous bouquet for a departing guest. Verbenas, alryssum, migronette myosotis, phlox phacella, ageratum, asters, agrostemma, are all pretty annuals, and are good for cut flowers, while for making a brilliant display, nothing can excel the portulacea, no sun is

mander. Petunias, annual phiox, verbenas, always look their prettiest when each are sown in a bed by themselves; two or three ricmus or eastor beans scattered in the yard give the grounds a tropical look. A bed of forlage plants is a pretty sight. I will tell you

HOW I MAKE A PRETTY FOLIAGE BED OF ANNUALS that equals in beauty and effect those that cost great deal more. Prepare a piece of ground, the pulverize and rake smooth, and in the centre driverize and to it tie a string twenty inches lon and at the other end of the string tie a point stick; walking around the stake with it, make circle; then put the string and lengther. circle; then until the string and length thirty inches, and in like manner make a circle outside the first; then again until string and lengthen to forty inches, and i manner make another circle; then put he stake and plant two or three castor when they come up pull up all but one sthrifty plant; in the first circle, or the one in the centre sow Eupharhia; in the pext sow he when they come up pull up all but one strong, thrifty plant; in the first circle, or the one nearest the centre sow Euphorbia; in the nextsow Perilia; in the last or outside circle, sow Centaurea clementel. In the centre is the tall castor bean, next is the white and silver-leaved enthorbia. Next is the metallic bronze-leaved perilia, and last, the white foliaged "centaurea." Try this bed, and see if you are not pleased with it. Some may think seeds are too expensive, but for all that, you need not go without so long as I have seed to spare, and will divide with you, as far as they go, at no expense to you but paying postage and a little for my time in putting them up. I have the kinds I have named and many others, somewhere between fifty and sixty varieties. I will send you any one kind for two cents a packet, or thirty different kinds for fifty cents. I gathered these flower seeds because I hated to see them go to waste, and now that I have them I do not want to throw them away. JENNIE JOSLIN, BOX 95, South Saginaw, Mich.

SANITARY.

Care of the Dead and Preparation for

Human life is so fleeting that we are compelled to be among the dead, as well as among the living. Our sanitary relations to death, therefore, are of great importance. Such has been the tendency of late years to limit contagion by isolation, tha it is now not uncommon for health boards to church or at a house where disease has occurred, to a degree that would have heretofore been considered meddlesome or dictatorial. We accept fully the doctrine that the limitation of many diseases is greatly promoted by pre venting contact or by keeping out those whose attendance is not absolutely neceswhose attendance is not assolutely necessary. The principle, however, has its just limitations. In these hours of deep darkness there is an outgoing for human sympathy which is not fully enough expressed by looking in a window or sending a black-edged card of condoience. That will do in many cases, but there is an immediate circle of relatives or friends whose an immediate circle of relatives of friends a presence we crave and whose company serv break the tedium of desolation which is felt a vacant chair. True, the health of the living first consideration; yet we ought to ask which the preservation of the dead and the prepartor burnal cannot be such as to make attempts. for burial cannot be such as to make attems as to. To a degree, the room in which any p has died of a contagious disease is charged the particles of contagion. These, however mostly dissipated readily by air and clear and, fortunately, belong to that low grade c which is ephemeral and tends to lose its ficity. Certainly, with the room itself

GREAT PRECAUTION SHOULD BE USED before susceptible persons, such as children, are admitted. But there is seidom need that a funeral be in the same room or in the same building or part of it in which the death has taken place. Now, of all things connected with a fatal sickness, the dead body, after due preparation had, is the least hazardous. It is a definite mass, with which we can deal by all the arts of cleanliness and render innocent as a conveyer of contagion. It is well worth while to study, in this view, some of the ancient arts of preparation, and especially the simple Jewish method, as illustrating this point. All garments were removed, and the body washed with a soda or nitre wash, which acted both as a cleanser and a disinfectant. The neat and abundant bandaging was a covering from the air, while the additional use of ointment and spices served to prevent any separation of loose particles, and provided an antiseptic dressing. These spices or hydrocarbons are directly useful as neutralizing poisons. The same care was extended to the ears, the nostrils, the mouth, etc., so that every aperture was properly cleansed or plugged. The body thus became an emblem of GREAT PRECAUTION SHOULD BE USED was extended to the ears, the nostrijs, the month, etc., so that every aperture was properly cleansed or plugged. The body thus became an emblem of purity, and no disease, however contagious, could be conveyed thereby. An article in the "Report of the New Jersey State Board of Health for 1879" gives in detail the best methods at present to be adopted, and enforces the value of this knowledge upon undertakers and those who have to dear with the dead. It has sometimes seemed to us that there is much in preparation feasible to be done by those who are of the immediate kin or near at hand. The proper washing is often best accomplished by those who have

A PERSONAL REGARD FOR THE DECEASED, A PERSONAL REGARD FOR THE DECEASED, and yet not so moved as to be overcome by grief. The use of a board or any straight resting-place is only for the purpose of securing position when the body is stiffened and cold. A table or stiff husk mattress answers a similar purpose. The habit of covering the face with a light cloth, wet with saltpetre water or weakened vinegar, is not objectionable, although it is probable that a very light oiling of the skin with vascine soon after washing will accomplish a similar purpose. We quote from the article above referred to some directions: All garments that have been upon the quote from the article above referred to some directions: All garments that have been upon the body during the sickness should be removed, not to be replaced, and the body be laid for washing on a table or cot, covered with paper or linen. The body should then be thoroughly wiped and cleansed all over with soda borax, in the proportion of a teacupful dissolved in a quart of water, or the chloride of zinc solution. If soap is used it should be castile or carbolized soap, the greases of which do not decompose so rapidly as those of laundry and scented soaps. Anointing with vaseline is also good. As the face and head are twore especially exposed, the face and head are more especially exposed these need the careful cleansing and washing and use of absorbents heretofore referred to. Where the hair is long it is desirable that it be partly re moved; but, if this is objected to, it also car easily and safely be washed with the zinc solution The ancient head-dress or cap easily concealed any change of the hair, and would still be in taste, any change of the hair, and would still be in taste, if fashionable. It is always necessary that very careful attention be paid to the proper cleansing of the hair. In case of any unusual odor of any infectious disease, the chlorinated soda, or Labarraque's solution, or the chloride of zinc solution, or a chlorine wash made by dissolving one-quarter of a pound of chloride of lime in a quart of water may be used instead or in addition. The

the use of a saturated solution of the chloride of zinc as a wash and the wrappling of the body in a sheet saturated with it. Dry powdered borax sprinkled over the surface after the washing and wiping is an excellent cleanser. Sawdust, well moistened with it be chloride of zinc, is also recommended to be placed in the coffin. Any sore, or abrasion, or wound should be cleansed when possible, and be freely covered with copperas wash, powdered charcoal, common salt, or any of the cleansing or drying articles above named. A small bag of sawdust or fine shavings, or cotton or wool, interlaid with salt, borax, or charcoal, may properly be closely pinned about the thighs. One good authority recommends that in some cases of delay or transportation the body should be covered with sawdust, to which has been added tar or a pound of ivory black, or other crushed or powdered charcoal, so as to absorb any possible gases or to prevent escape of any fluid. Persons in attendacce upon the sick, or those laying them out, do not increase their risks by such cleanliness. Indeed, those who during sickness, or in caring for bodies after decease, are familiar with methods of cleansing and disinfection are those who themselves escape, besides protecting society. As a rule the corpse should not be placed in a tight coffin until just before burial, or, at least, it should be left so open as not to interfere with the air. Then, if for removal an airtight coffin is desirable, it can be more properly used. There is much to be said for and against the art of undertaking as at present followed. It is not always the art of the embalmer, nor is it pursued with that regard to neatness in care of the body which entitles to large rewards. The mind of the director seems to be upon the coffin, its drapery, etc., far more than upon nice details as applied to the body of the departed. We therefore gladly, as requested, draw attention to this subject as one in which the interests of public nealth, as well as of the personal feelings of friends, is conc NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH DIRECTS the use of a saturated solution of the chloride of

Milwaukee the Windiest City in the Union. [Buffalo Courier.1

Buffalo has long suffered under the imputation of being more subject to frequent and violent winds than any other Northern city. The charge, either in a jocular or serious way, is being per-petually repeated, and we are not aware that any attempt has ever been made in print to answer it. A few years ago, however, one of our own citizens, satisfied in his own mind that a libel was being satisfied in his own find that a libel was being perpetrated on our good name, applied to General Myer, then chief of the signal bureau, for statistics on the subject. He obtained in reply the following table, never before published, showing the comparative amount of wind (computed in miles) which passed over the principal cities of the United States during the year ending November 30, 1874:

A pair of beautiful Sun-flowers on easels will be mailed free to any lady who will send ten cents in postage stamps or money to Dr. C. W. THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Four Designs for Stocking Tops-Crochet Edging-Crumb Cloth-Decorated Calendars-Fire-Place and Parlor Screens -The Hungarian Bow, Etc.

FANCY-WORK.

Designs for Stocking Tops-No. 1. The number of stitches for this design is divis ble by nine. On a foundation of the requisite length knit four rounds plain and one round alternately over, narrow; then again four rounds plain. Then take up the lower veins of the foundation stitches on separate needles, fold down the lower part of the knitting on the wrong side, and now knit off together one stitch of the last round with one of the stitches taken upon separate needles. Now begin design. All rounds designated by even numbers are knit all plain.

nated by even numbers are kuit all plain.

First round—Slip and bind, narrow, knit two, over, knit one crossed (to do this insert the needle in the back part of the stitch), over, knit two; repeat to the end of the pattern.

Third, fith, seventh, ninth and eleventh rounds—Like the first round.

Thirteenth round—Sip and bind, narrow, knit one, over, knit three, over, knit one; repeat.

Fifteenth round—Silp and bind, narrow, over, knit five, over; repeat.

Seventeenth round—Knit two together crossed, over, knit two, slip and bind, knit three, over; repeat.

Nineteenth round-Knit one crossed, over, knit two, slip and bind, narrow, knit two, over; This last round is a repetition of the first round of the design; the design is transposed in this manner, and is continued as described in the preceding rounds.

No. 2. Cast on nine stitches for each pattern.

First round-Kuit three, *over, knit two toether crossed, knit four: repeat from *. Second round—Purl, and also all rows designated by even numbers.

Third round—Knit one, narrow, over, knit one, over, knit was teacher crossed report. over, knit twe together crossed; repeat.
Fifth round—Narrow, *over, knit three, over, narrow away twe; repeat from *.
Sixth round—Purl; repest from first row.

No. 3. Cast on any number of stitches divisible by four; every row designated by an even number is

First round-Over, knit one, over, knit three; Third round-Knit three, over, narrow away two, over; repeat.
Fifth round- Over, narrowaway two, over; knit

three; repeat.
Seventh round—Like third round.
Ninth round—Over, narrow away two, over, knit three; repeat. Tenth round-Purl; repeat from third row. No. 4.

Cast on any number of stitches divisible by sev

First, second and third rounds-All purled, Fourth round-Knit two, over, narrow away two (to do this slip the first stitch, knit the next two stitches together and draw the slipped stitch two (to do this slip the first stitch, knit the next two statches together and draw the slipped stitch over these), over, knit two together crossed, then over; repeat to end of round.

Fifth round—Narrow, over, knit one, narrow, over, knit two together crossed, knit one crossed, four times alternately purl one, knit one crossed, over, knit two together crossed, knit one crossed, over, knit two together crossed, four times alternately purl one, knit one crossed, over, knit two together crossed, four times alternately furl one, knit one crossed, over, purl one, knit one crossed, over, purl one, knit one crossed, three times alternately rurl one, knit one crossed, three times alternately rurl one, knit one crossed, three times alternately purl one, knit one crossed, three times alternately purl one, knit one crossed, twice alternately purl one, knit one crossed, twice alternately purl one, knit one crossed, wer, twice alternately purl one, knit one crossed, knit one crossed, twice alternately purl one, knit one crossed, knit one crossed, twice alternately purl one, knit one crossed, knit one crossed, twice alternately purl one, knit one crossed, knit one crossed, twice alternately purl one, knit one crossed.

Tenth round—Knit two, over, narrow away two,

Tenth round-Knit two, over, narrow away two, Tenth round—Knit two, over, narrow away two, over, knit two together crossed, twice alternately purl one, knit one crossed, then over, three times alternately purl one, knit one crossed.

Eleventh round—Narrow, over, knit one, narrow, over, knit two together crossed, knit one crossed, purl one, knit one crossed, three times alternately purl one, knit one crossed, three times alternately purl one, knit one crossed.

one crossed.

Tweifth round—Knit two, over, narrow away two, over, knit two together crossed, purl one, knit one crossed, over, four times alternately purl one, knit one crossed.

Thirteenth round—Narrow, over, knit one, narrow, over, knit two together crossed, knit one crossed, over, knit one crossed, four times alternately purl one, knit one crossed, four times alternately purl one, knit two, over, narrow away two, over, knit two together crossed, over, five times alternately purl one, knit one crossed.

Fifteenth round—Narrow, over, knit one, narrow, over, knit two together crossed, over, five times alternately purl one, knit one crossed.

Crotchet Edging. This pretty edge will be found useful and pretty for coverlets, curtains, table-covers, and a variety of articles: it is worked with crotchet cotton. No. 30, crosswise, and is finished at the bottom with a round, crotcheted lengthwise. Make a foundation of twenty-pine stitches and work, going back

and forth on these as follows:

First round—Pass over the last nine foundation stitches, five double crotchet on the next stitch, three chain, pass over three stitches, twelve double crotchet on the next twelve stitches, two chain, pass over two stitches, two double crotchet on

pass over two stitches, two double crotchet on the next stitches.

Second round—Three chain, which count as first double crotchet, one double crotchet on the second following double crotchet in the preceding round, two chain, pass over two stitches, fourteen double crotchet on the front veins of the next fourteen stitches, five chain, pass over seven stitches, one double crotchet on the following

Third round-Six chain, the first three of which Third round—Six chain, the first three of which count as first double crochet, five double crochet, on the middle of the next five chain in the preceding round, three chain, pass over four stitches, twelve double crochet on the front veins of the next twelve stitches, two chain, pass over two stitches, two double crochet on the following two critiches.

next twelve stitches, two chain, pass over two stitches.

Fourth round—Three chain, which count as first double crochet, one double crochet, on the second following double crochet, in the preceding round two chain, pass over two stitches, the double crochet on the front veins of the next ten stitches, three chain, pass over four stitches, five double crochet on the following stitch, one chain, pass over five stitches, five double crochet on the following stitch, one chain, pass over five stitches, five double crochet on the next stitch, three chain, one double crochet on the next stitch, three chain, one double crochet on the third of the three chain counting as first double crochet in the preceding round.

Fifth round—Six chain, the first three of which count as first double crochet; 5 double crochet on the third following chain in preceding round, twice alternately one chain, pass over five stitches, five double crochet on following stitch; then three chain, pass over four stitches, eight double crochet on the front veins of the next eight stitches, two chain, pass over two stitches.

Sixth round—Three chain, which count as first double crochet on the following two stitches. Sixth round—Three chain, pass over two stitches, six double crochet on the front veins of the next six stitches, three chain, five double crochet on the next six stitches, three chain, five double crochet in the preceding round.

Seventh round—Six chain, five double crochet in the preceding round.

Seventh round—Six chain, five double crochet on the third following chain in the preceding round, four times alternately one chain, pass over five stitches, two chain, pass over two stitches, then three chain, four double crochet on the first following chain in the preceding round, four times alternately one chain, pass over five stitches, two chain, pass over two stitches, two double crochet on the following chain in the preceding round, four times alternately one chain, pass over five stitches, two chain, pass over two stitches, two double cr

ponding round.

Repeat always the second and eleventh rounds.

Fireplace and Parlor Screens. Ornamented archery targets are effectively used as fireplace screens, on the centre of which is

painted a pretty face. A bold design worked in

painted a pretty face. A bold design worked in Indian giass beads, bugles and gold balls on the straw, also look very well on one of these, and one painted to represent a gigautic sunflower is an æsthetic notion worthy of imitation. A huge Japanese fan is another novel arrangement, and the edge being decorated with a fringe of silver bells, which tinkle melodiously with every drate of an offair. Shaded plush is also another favorite material for screens, one of deep pink plush or crimson shading into pink, having a decoration of deep red roses with sparse foliage beginning in the lower right-hand corner on the deeper tint, and lighting gradually until it strays into the fainter shades in the upper lock plush has embroidered on it alarge design of the crimson prince's feather and foliage. Panel screens look best with plants or flowers standing up from the source or they may alternate. Pale blue or turquoise or they may alternate. Pale blue or turquoise blue make lovely grounds for almost any sort of flowers. They are especially suited for peach or almond biossoms, with sulphur-colored butterflies, or for a design of corn, pink flowers and blue corn flowers, the blue of the last being shaded from the blue of the ground. A beautiful and original banner screen resembles a drop curtain swung on rings, ornamented with a climbing vine of the wild rose on which a bird is perched. A long-billed crane stands at one side with a pointer, like the owner of a panorama, while another specticeled beak peers over the curtain. The fribge of the bauner consists of gold bullion Indian giass beads, bugles and gold balls on the

in which is intermixed bunches of red silk threads.

Crocheted Slipper. It takes about four ounces for a pair. First

make a chain of thirteen stitches; in each chain stitch make one short crochet stitch, not putting stitch make one short crochet stitch, not putting the thread over the needle; in the next row make six short crochet stitches, taking up the back of each stitch in the preceding row; in the back of the seventh, which is the middle stitch, make three short stitches, crochet the last six like the first six. This makes fifteen stitches in this row. Do the same in every row, always putting three stitches in the middle stitch, and always taking up the back of the stitches in preceding row, until you have eighteen rows. Start the next row like the others, but only take up twelve stitches and do not widen, then make twelve stitches back and continue this until the As millinery is always an interesting theme to stitches back and continue this until the long enough to so around the heel and the sole, then join to the first twelves of the eighteenth row. Crochet a shell rder around the top, run in a ribbon or cord de from the worsted, and sew to a cork or nois-wool sole. These directions are for a No. thoe. To make larger or smaller increase or decrease the number of chain stitches.

Crumb Cloth.

Procure a piece of burlap the size desired. Make a two-inch hem, and define the edge of the hem with one straight line of chain stitch in heavy red orewel or yarn. Yarn will look as well and wear better. About an inch and a half within this red line begin and pull out the threads quite around the piece. The threads must not at any piace be drawn to the red line, but at the corners must be cut when within an inch and a half of that line. An inch in width all round must be so drawn. Now cut a strip of closely-woven red fiannel, the same width, and weave it in and out, leaving one inch and one-half of the fiannel above and one-half inch below. Repeat the line of chain stitch in exact imitation of the first one. In each corner chain-stitch an initial of a member of the family, and in the centre outline some dogs. These figures, of course, may be varied, or a sentence may be added, such as "The dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from the Master's table," or "Give not that which is holy to the dogs." with one straight line of chain stitch in heavy Turkish Embroideries.

What to do with Turkish embroideries after one gets them is the question; for, instead of insisting that everything useful must be ornamental,

sisting that everything useful must be ornamental, women are learning that the highest grace of a decorative object is to find some way of turning it to use. The embroidered towels and scarfs of bandspun cotton wrought with colors and gold thread are sent to the dyer's to be cleaned, and then turned into pillow and sheet overlays, in place of the white embroidered and fluted ones so dear to women's hearts. The cost at first is more, but as the Turkish work does not need doing up at the laundry every fortnight it is more economical in the course of a year. At least it is a comfort to ladies who are fond of Eastern work to think so. They are used to throw over towel racks, or for chair scarfs, sofa backs and table or beaufet scarfs. Light veils are draped about picture frames, with the richly worked ends falling over the top or on one side. Turkish scarfs are also worn with velvet and damask mantles.

Knitted Underskirt.

Enitted Underskirt. Cast on 121 stitches.

Knit across plain. Purl back. Knit across

plain. Fourth row-Slip first stitch, over, knit one, over, knit three, slip two, taking them off to-gather, knit one, slip the two taken off over the one you knit, knit three, over, knit one, over, knit three, slip two as before and bind, continuing through the needle.

Seam back.

Kuit three needles in this way, and after the third knit three needles in this way, and after the third knit back instead of seaming, which will bring the ridge on the right side. Continue in this way until you have the border as deep as you wish, and finish the skirt by seaming two and two. Shape it according to judgment. Six skeins of Germantown will be needed. Three breadths for a skirt. Mnitted Edging.

First row-Knit two, over, narrow, over twice, First row—Knit two, over, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit four plain.

Second row—Knit six, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit two.

Third row—Knit two, over, narrow, knit seven. Fourth row—Knit two, over, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, carrow, over twice, knit three, narrow. With the left needle draw over the last three stitches from the right, or east off.

Sixth row—Knit two, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit two.

Seventh row—Knit two, over, narrow, knit the rest of the row plain.

Eighth row—Knit plain to the loop or "over" stitch, purl that and then knit two plain.

Begin again at first row.

Beautiful Pillow-Shams

Cast on ten stitches.

Beautiful Pillow-Shams Reautiful Pillow-Shams are made by taking eight hemstitched pocket handkerchiefs and putting them together with bands of insertion of Torchon, Hamburg or "rick-rack." and trimming the edge to match. Handkerchiefs of a line yet sufficiently heavy linen to take the starch must be chosen for these shams, and eight handkerchiefs are enough for a pair. Very handsome shams are made entirely of "rick-rack." with heavy lace edge and lined with colored silesia or satin. Linen applique ones are also pretty made in the same way over a colored lining, but the edge is left untrimmed, as the pattern itself forms an edge. tern itself forms an edge.

The Hungarian Bow.

The Hungarian How.

This is a novelty in bome decoration, and is used instead of a scarf upon chairs and soras. It is formed of a long scarf with embroidered and fringed ends, but plain in the middle, and is arranged in a knot or bow. This is fastened to the back of the chair or sofa, and the ends prettily draped over it. Bronze and gold colors are the most used, embroidered in tulip design, with shaded red silk and gold thread. The fringe may be of gold, or red silk and gold. Handsome Roman scarfs that were bright for personal wear, but are now a little "off style," may be utilized in this way, and are as handsome as anything bought at the decorative art stores.

Decorated Calendars. Many styles of calendars are sent out by insurance companies, which can, in a few minutes, with a little skill and taste, assume quite an ornamental appearance. Cover with oil paint of any desired hue all of the painting, leaving only the pictures (if these are pretty) exposed. Around these pictures draw a narrow edge of black or gilt. Any design can now be added. The one before me is a block calendar (a slip of paper and sentence for each day). The advertisements are covered with red, the picture outlined in black, and the decorations, sunflowers, in natural colors.

Covering for Lounge. A serviceable cover to throw over a lounge or couch in the sitting-room is made by taking a broad, bright stripe of cretonne; on each side of this put a stripe of black or dark brown cloth dine it to give body to it; on each edge put a row of fancy stitches in silk or crewel; the ends may be finished with fringe or not as you choose. Another cover is made of the drab Aida canvas, with the ends worked in loose overcast stitches. The canvas may be fringed out if you take the precaution to overcast the edge where you stop precaution to overcast the edge where you stop ravelling, to prevent its fraying out to greater

depth than you care to have it.

Child's Table Bib. A decided improvement on the old-fashioned bibs for children is made of a towel. Purchase the desired length towel to cut two bibs, cut it in halves and hollow out at the top. It is better to get the towel all white and work a fancy border in over the hands. A child's table mat made of white enameled cloth saves many spots from the table linen. Cut a large oval mat, and bind with red worsted braid.

Narrow Edge.

Cast on six stitches.
First row—Slip one, knit one, thread over, knit two together, thread over twice, knit two together.
Second row—Knit two, purl one, knit one, thread over, knit two together, knit one.
Third row—Slip one, knit one, thread over, knit two together, knit three.
Fourth row—Cast off one, knit two, thread over, knit two together, knit one; repeat.

Cast on five stitches, knit across plain.
First row—Knit one, thread thrown over, knit
two together, thread thrown over twice, knit two.
Second row—Knit two, knit one loop, puri one
loop, knit three.
Third row—Knit one, thread thrown over, knit
two together, knit four.
Fourth row—Bind off two, knit four; repeat.

Narrow Edging.

Rope Patteru. Four stitches required for each set. First row—Knit one, over, slip one, knit two together and throw over the slipped stitch, over; repeat.
Second row—Purl.
Repeat these two rows alternately as often as

may be necessary. New Dresses.

APRIL FASHIONS.

Coming Styles-Fashion Notes.

ady readers, we feel that we cannot commence our chat with any more agreeable topic than spring bonnets. Straw bonnets are very largely imported, and in great variety, to the exclusion of chip braids. English split straws and Milan braids promise to be most popular; they are shown in two snades of cream white and ecru, and are in all the new shapes, both of bonnets and round hats. These fine straws are also colored deep green, brown, blue, garnet and black for bonnets to wear with special costumes. The red hats that were so fashionable last summer are repeated in darker shades, and in these smooth, light braids as well as in the heavylooking, rough straws. The new shapes are not new, but merely accentuate those of last year, showing larger pokes, wider-brimmed round hats and small capotes. The pokes have crowns of various shapes, round, tapering and almost square, while the fronts project upward so high that the fashion of trimming next the face will have to be resorted to in order to fill up this great space. There are small clusters of fine flowers to be used for this purpose, stuck about irregularly in the way seen in the bonnets of a hundred years ago. There are also three-quarter wreaths that are to be worn just across the upper part of the inside brim of the pokes, ane to be placed at will, as best becomes the wearer's face, on the new round bats. These trails of flowers are also to be put on the outside of dressy small bonnets, almost covering one side of them, while on the other side will be clusters of ostrich feathers. Rather small flowers are so far the ones most used, but milliners predict that larger ones will be more extensively used as the season advances. The new colors are copied from foliage and flowers, and take their names accordingly; for instance, a new dark green is called elder green; another shade is sycamore. showing larger pokes, wider-brimmed round hats

sycamore.

SUNFLOWER YELLOW IS SHOWN
in ribbons and crapes, while the paler yellow tints
are maize, like the corn and straw colors worn
before duli ecru shades were popular. Cinnamon
brown, with red predominating, and the yellow
leaf browns are shown, with also the dark reddish
seal brown. Crapelike stuffs are to be used for
millinery. Among these are the closely-woven
Japanese, India and China crapes, both plain and
embroidered, as well as the thin French crape,
like the black crape used for mourning, but-in
gay colors, and the still thinner and fragile crape
lisse. Lace ribbons are the novelty of the season.
These imitate the designs of moresque and Spanish laces, which are woven in thick figures on a
lace-like ground that forms the ribbon, and the
edges are scoloped. Nun's veiling is the
choicest wool goods for summer dresses,
and is shown this year beautifully wrought
near the selvage in South Kensington
work of self-color, or, with the open Madeira
work of the color of the goods, or with the close,
rich, thick work of one color, or else in gay jardiniere coloring showing asthestic lilles, sundiowers, autumn leaves, forget-me-nots, pansies,
or rosebuds in the borders. White Spanish or
Aurillac lace, or the new oriental laces, will be
used for trimming these staffs. Striped surah
silks are shown in stylish dark colors for spring
costumes. These come in contrasting green with
yellow, red with green, blue with brown, etc.;
and there are sundower or gold lines through
nearly every pattern. Both lengthwise and bayadere stripes are worn. Many costumes are made
entirely of this striped twilled silk, but others are SUNFLOWER YELLOW IS SHOWN combined with the plain colored surah silk. The soft surah satins, with a border on one edge, are extremely pretty; those with red or old-gold border on a black ground, or in green and white bars with red and green bands on the border, or deep brown with ecru bands, are stylish. Polonaise effects are given to the fronts of dresses in order to form panier drapery
WITHOUT CUTTING THE WAIST OFF AS A BASQUE

without cutting the waist off as a basque The straight fronts form two points as, they are drawn back to be caught up in plaits at the side seams. The back is in polka style, being cut off about four inches below the waist line, and two fully-draped breadths are added there beneath a great bow of satin. This style is handsomely made up in dark green or brown satin duchesse, thimmed with the new pompon applique passementerie of the same color, or perhaps with a few threads of gold introduced. This trimming goes up each front and around the neck, but the ends of the polonaise are merely hemmed. As the puffs at the top of sleeves has not been as popular a fashion as many that have been introduced, a slightly puffed cuff is now introduced. This is a bias frill slightly shirred, and a tiny ruffle at top, while the lower edge is sewed inside the sleeve, and the puff then 'puffs' ownward toward the hand. Inside the sleeve, where the puff is nearly flat, is placed a bit of passementerie, showing three small pompons and some applique leaves. The genuine India foulards show lovely designs of the white hawthorn branches so often copied on oriental porcelains, strewn on dark grounds of dark India red, black or cream color. A border for trimming is on the edge, showing birds and flowers on some and bird-cages on others. Two groups of birds that look like hand-painting are found on each dress pattern; these are to decorate the front or else each side of the dress, and have a pretty effect on the dress when made up.—[Godey.

"Bo Women Dress Well?"

Miss kate Field in the current number of Our Continuation of the current number of Our Continuation of the content of the current number of Our Continuation of the current number of Our Contin

Miss Kate Field in the current number of Our Continent discusses the above question. She has a very positive opinion that as a general thing women do not dress with tasteful and artistic effect. In Europe she thinks that "propriety and also there was never a greater delusion than that all French women dress well. Of the dress of English women she declares that a great change has come over English society within ten years, and that now "there are no better dressed women in the world than many of the leaders of English society. Nowhere in the world can so many handsome, tasteful women be seen as in London during the season. For the first time England is exercising an influence upon France. Astheticism includes too much beauty to be ignored, and Parisian modistes are taking lessons of their despised neighbors. If I were asked which women today had the more taste in dress, American or English, I should say the English, because they are beginning to think, and are striving to be individual."

Fashion Notes.

Jersey gloves of silk or thread will be worn durhing the summer.

Flat knife pleatings are being superseded by shirred or gathered ruffies and box-pleatings.

Cashmere, in combination with watered silk, forms a favorite material for spring dresses. Old-fashioned magenta reappears in spring millinery under the name of Tyrian purple. Ginghams are as beautiful and almost as sliky looking as many of the summer sliks, and when trimmed with white embroidery are very stylish. Pompons will be more worn this season than any other feather. In Paris bonnets the pompon of white ostrich tips with heron aigrettes is a feature.

The newest modification of the polka basque The newest modification of the polar basque extends evenly around the hips three or four inches below the waist line, and has a box plaiting a finger deep sewed on the edge.

A single wholesale millinery house has brought out forty different shapes in spring styles of hats and bounets. In such profusion there ought to be no style of face that connot find a becoming head-covering.

covering. Combination dresses (that is, when they are Combination dresses (that is, when they are made up with a skirt different from the rest of the dress) are still fashionable, though the plain material is not so frequently used for this purpose as it has been for two or three years past. The short paletot, the English jacket and the American long, tight sacque are the first forms of spring wraps. They are made up in light cloths and cheviots in pale drab, ecru, gray snades and mixtures, dark brown, dark blue and black.

Satines have all the finish of the handsomess foulards, and when first made up look as well.

Satines have all the finish of the handsomest foulards, and when first made up look as well. Those on a white ground, with small, gay bouquets or single flowers sprinkled over them, are exceedingly dressy, and with care can be worn two summers to look well.

White mustins will be very popular the coming season, frimmed with eyelet-hole embroidery, as well as with Hamburg embroidery. As to all washing dresses, if they are made in a very elaborate manner, great care should be taken as to

rate manner, great care should be taken as to wearing them, for they seldom look as well after

washing dresses, if they are made in a very elaborate manner, great care should be taken as to wearing them, for they seldom look as well after coming from the laundry.

Lawns, with large spots like moons, are very dressy. Sometimes the grounds are white, with moons of a darker shade. One exquisite lawn was of soft apple-green muli, with forest-green moons on it. White lawns, or mulis, that are as soft as cobwebs, have large pansies, carnations, roses, etc., sprinkled over them.

Mantles are more dressy-looking than jackets, and are made long or short, much trimmed or little trimmed, just as the fancy dictates. Camel's-hair, cashmere, cheviot or silk are used. The fronts are often loose and square, falling over the arms like sleeves, and are cut in at the waist, at the back sloping out below the waist, so as to fall easily over the tournure.

A popular fabric will be found in the wool "Spanish lace." This is a fine all-wool stuff woven in Spanish lace patterns, and intended for the upper part of dresses, for polonaises and many of the purposes for which Spanish lace is used. It is in black or cream white, and quite as effective as the ordinary Spanish lace, while it is, of course, cheaper and much more durable.

The newest idea for sleeves, is to make the coat sleeve slightly full at the top, gather it in at the armhole, and put a little padding inside the top to make the sleeve stand upward. This padding is put in a separate piece of silk lining, and when basted next the armhole has a very pretty effect. Wrists are close, or the sleeve may reach only to the elbow, or it may be half-way between the elbow and wrist. Two soft puffs of satin turned downward toward the hand are preferred to frills or plain cuffs; if embroidery is used, the scalloped edge is turned upward.

Bonnets have scarcely aftered in shape since last year. The small capote is the most usually becoming to those who have passed their youth, though women of all ages sail wear the large bonnet. Flowers are much worn; but not so large as those of l

net. Flowers are much worn; but not so large as those of last year; small, fine flowers in clus-ters or trails are the most popular, though not so stylish or becoming, we think, as the larger kind, of a natural size,—[Peterson. FLIES, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15-

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Boston Weekly Globe. TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1882.

An unusual interest is given to a paper on walking in the current number, of the Youth's Companion from the fact that it is written by Miss Bertha Von Hillern, whose pedestrianic eats of a few years ago are well remembered. Her paper is replete with good sense and sound reasoning, and Miss Von Hillern puts in a strong plea for her sex to reap the benefits that will accrue from her favorite exercise. An interesting portion of the article is that wherein she explains the reasons that led her to walk in public for so long-a desire to create an interest in the exercise, and thereby to lead others, especially ladies, to do more walking. She argues well for her belief in the physical and mental benefits that will be derived from the taking of plenty of pedestrian exercise, and gives directions, the philosophy of which she evidently understands, as to the proper way in which to take exercise, to dress for taking it, and to rest afterwards; and she shows also that taking a long walk when the brain and nerves are wearied is not injurious, as is often claimed, but will prove beneficial.

Commenting upon civil service reform Thurlow Weed says: "civil service reform under President Hayes began with the removals of Naval Officer Cornell and Collector Arthur, and ended in the election of the former as governor of the State, and the latter as vice-president of the United States. The reformers resumed their labors by instituting competitive examinations in the New York Custom House and Post Office, beyond which the reform is not likely to extend. If there was anything useful or practical in such reforms they should apply to all civil service appointments. The fact that after six years of persistent effort the Reformers have not extended their line of operations beyond the cities of New York and Washington is a virtual confession of its impracticability. The only positive and practical effect of this kind of machine work is to double, treble and quadruple the army of officeseekers. It is an invitation to the idle, thriftless, scheming classes who cannot or will not earn their living to try their luck in a civil service reform lottery. It is a political safety-valve of which the collector, naval officer, surveyor and postmaster gladly avail themselves.'

The Manufacturers' Gazette, which devotes its attention largely to manufacturing industries and interests, has come to the conclusion that the Pacific mills strike has been brought about chiefly through mismanagement of the corporation. "Those who are 'inside,' ' says the Gazette, "know that the trouble has long been brewing. The operatives in the Pacific mill, who are as a rule much superior to the average mill operatives, have, in the past, been accustomed to an administration in which fostering care of and interest in the employes of the establishment held a place. The old policy was to look upon them as men and women, not as machines, and to bear in mind that it was important to make them feel that their interests and those of the mill were identical. When a reduction of 10 per cent. was made some years ago it was done in such a way that the operatives, having full confidence in the word of their employers, willingly acceded to it as a necessity, and work went on through the hard times. But that was in the days of J. Wiley Edmands." Of his successor our contemporary says: "His death resulted, after an interregnum, in the election of Mr. Henry Saltonstall as treasurer. His administration has not been fortunate; he has antagonized every employe in the mill, and has shown a marveflous lack of tact in bringing about a reduction.'

ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC DISGRACE.

and the South American republics were, to say the least, of an unfortunate and unsavory character. Our ministers to Peru, Chili and Bolivia have succeeded in bringing the American name into disgrace and disrepute by incompetency and questionable practices in the discharge of the delicate duties entrusted to them. First we had an open rupture between Kilpatrick and Hurlbut. This was bad enough; it brought the country they misrepresented into contempt. But the scandalous attempts at jobbery and disreputable scheming which came to light in the Peruvian legation, and a portion of which is now under investigation at Washington, constituted a positive disgrace which no amount of whitewash can wipe out or cover up. The people of Chili and Peru, whose good will Americans are anxious to cultivate, if they judge us by the character of the men selected by General Garfield to accomplish such a result, must look upon us as a nation of speculators, with no regard for vested rights or for the proprieties usually observed in international rela-

Scarcely had the blush of shame caused by the scandals in the Peruvian and Chilian lega tions disappeared from the national cheek when it was again brought out by disclosures equally damaging regarding the conduct of Mr. Charles Adams, our minister-resident in Bolivia. Mr. Adams was rewarded for political services by an office. He was unfit for the position which he was selected to fill, but he was backed by a gang of Colorado and New York speculators, who had acquired some interest in a silver belt in Bolivia, and to represent them and advance their interests seems to have been the real object of his mission. What the Peruvian company was in the hands of Mr. Hurlbut, this mining speculation was in the hands of Mr. Adams. The honor and integrity of the American people which he was sent there to uphold, constituted in the mind of this embryo diplomat a secondary consideration. His first duty was to the syndicate behind him.

But, like the Peruvian company, the mining scheme was not a startling success. Mr. Adams was unable, perhaps because of Chilian opposition, to effect an arrangement by which his enthusiastic friends and himself could secure at one bold stroke untold wealth, and he became disgusted. He hated Chili, and he took occasion to express his feelings in a letter to Congressman Belford of Colorado, which was a notable specimen of bad taste and worse grammar. In this extraordinary epistle he charged that the Chilian authorities opened and purposely delayed his official mail in transit. He authorized Mr. Belford to publish the charge, and the publication followed in due time. This extraordinary proceeding was an insult to the government of Chili and to the State Department. The Chilian minister at Washington promptly informed his government of the facts, and the State Department recalled Mr. Adams. And so we have another

diplomatic scandal on our hands. One fact has been undoubtedly established by the experiences we have had with our diplomatic agents in South America, and that is that men should be selected for foreign missions, not because of their ability to pack caucuses or carry districts, but because of their fitness. They should be gentlemen of refinement and education, well trained in the courtesies as well as the language of diplomacy. They should be above suspicion of jobbery or dishonest scheming. And they should remember that every official act is the act of a nation of over 50,000,000 people. General Garfield was particularly unfortunate in his selections of foreign ministers. The present administration would have the support of the people in

to be impressed with the idea that their duties at foreign courts would consist chiefly of the promotion of private jobs for the benefit of cliques of American speculators.

MR. BLAINE'S CRITICISMS.

Following close on the heels of a statement made by a friend of the late President, to the effect that the policy of the last administration in regard to the South American affair had for its basis a great humane and philanthropic purpose, comes Mr. Blaine's criticism of his successor's conduct. The ex-secretary is determined to watch the diplomatic movements of Mr. Frelinghuysen and to point out just at the right time their weakest points. He has established himself in a position of observation in the enemy's camp and will harass and

verry the Stalwarts whenever occasion offers. Mr. Blaine complains that the change of policy on the part of the United States has placed Peru in the power of a ring of English capitalists, who, in conjunction with their friends in Chili, will plunder the crippled republic until her dismemberment will become only a question of time. Admitting that all this is true, what benefit would Peru derive from the "vigorous policy" inaugurated while the ex-secretary was at the head of our foreign relations? If the United States had interfered and had succeeded in keeping Chili in check, the prostrate republic would have been plundered all the same. For was not the Peruvian company ready to swoop down on her with claims larger than those exacted by Chili? We might have the satisfaction of knowing that the plunder would not go to the "bloated bondholders" of London, but would be distributed among the shareholders of Mr. Shipherd's great scheme, but it is hard to see wherein the difference to Peru comes. In either case she was sure to be robbed.

Mr. Blaine's idea that we could have secured better terms for Peru had we persisted in the policy outlined by himself and Garfield, does not seem to be sound. On this point he says: "There never was such arrant nonsense talked as the possibility of war with Chili. The difference in power of the two countries renders the idea of a war ridiculous. We are too big to make war on Chili, and Chili is too small to make war on us. The moral power of the United States judiciously exerted could have saved the autonomy of Peru. As it is, Chili has taken \$1,500,000,000 worth of property from Peru merely by the strong arm, and the United States has stood by in the person of her special envoy, instructed either to say nothing or to say that it was all right. We have acquired the natred of Peruvians to the latest generation, and at least the contempt of the Chilians." Moral power, indeed! Was not the moral power of the United States exercised in favor of Garcia Calderon, provisional president? We recognized him officially as the only responsible authority in Peru; we received his ambassador and gave him the full weight of our friendship and countenance, and what was the effect? Chili arrested him, put him on board a man-of-war and removed him from the country. It is absurd to talk of overawing smaller nations by moral power. Until we are in a condition to fight for the rights of our citizens and the maintenance of our dignity as a nation, we will be open to the sneers and insults of the world, and the smallest country on the globe will snap its fingers in our face. Moral power is useless, except backed up by iron-clads. A distinguished authority on war says that God is on the side of the strongest army. Mr. Blaine's idea of preventing the dismemberment of Peru by official despatches is too absurd for anything. And we have no doubt Mr. Blaine realizes the

The New York Graphic, a Republican paper, supplements some of its criticisms on the recent interview with these observations, which Mr. Blaine might profitably ponder well in his powerful mind: "Mr. Blaine proba-The diplomatic relations established by the bly sincerely believes that our influence in th America is at an end for the presentthat 'we have acquired the hatred of the Peruvians to the last generation and at least the contempt of the Chilians.' He should be the last man, however, to advertise the fact, for if anybody is responsible for this lamentable condition of things it is he who undertook to champion the Peruvian cause without consulting the people, whose servant he was. He should also remember that when he talks of Chili taking property away from Peru to such an extent that the latter is practically obliterated from the list of independent nations, he is taiking in a very wild strain. The territory which Peru is asked to give up was regarded as a mere desert until a few years ago, when the deposits of guano on it were discovered. Before that time neither Chili nor Peru nor Bolivia thought it worth their while to even take possession of this territory, and as Peru existed as a strong South American State before the discovery of the riches of this territory, there is no reason why it should cease to exist hereafter without this same territory."

ludicrousness of the claim.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

We present today the result of a week's investigation of reports which have recently excited the community in relation to remarkable cures which have been wrought without medicine, manipulation or ceremony, by or through persons who have had no book knowledge of the human system or of medicine. These people have chosen the title of "Christian scientists," and claim to operate by the same divine power which was exercised by Christ when he was on earth. So far as we have investigated, there is nothing to contradict their claim. The truth of it must be left to the reader, who may study the matter for

The facts-that is, the record of diseases and cures-given by us rest upon evidence of the most complete and satisfactory nature. Very little has been taken on second-hand report. On the contrary, nearly every case cited has been examined with the most minute scrutiny possible. Every one was found to be exactly as reported. Hundreds of others were related to our reporter, and, judging from his experience with those recorded by us, there can be no doubt that they would be fully proved if time wdre taken for inquiry.

The stories are of such remarkable nature as to be incredible, were they not based upon evidence which would satisfy any intelligent jury in the world. We assure our readers that such evidence was obtained by our representa-

Notwithstanding the numerous labor strikes throughout the country it is well known that there is plenty of money and that business is good. Not only is there ready capital, but now that the "bear" stories of Wall street for the last six months have proven canards, this surplus money is seeking investment. It is curious how timid capitalists hold back and are afraid to launch out into enterprises when the very men they are trying to imitate, so far as the accumulation of wealth is concerned, such men as Vanderbilt and Gould, buy and sell right through dull times and periods of depression. These noted capitalists have, of course, so much money that they may be said to possess an assured prosperity whether the money market is good or bad. Still they are long-headed and have an eye on the business condition of the country. It is said that during all the depression in the money market for the last few months, when events transpired that made moneyed men feel adverse to investments, they continued to recalling the entire set. Some of them seemed | purchase bonds and stocks, and now that | charms of the place. And a cheerful smile

they have come out all right, it is noticeable that other capitalists are unloading their money-bags. The Wall-street kings predicated their operations on the assured prosperity of the country, and, as will be seen by financial reports, they were right in their conjectures that money was going to be worth more and that there would be a slow but steady demand for investment securities.

THE WHEAT CROP.

It is not given to any person to predict with any degree of certainty whether the general crops of the West the coming season will be greater or less in amount than last year, but so far as wheat is concerned, the indications of a bountiful barvest are decidedly flattering. The wonderful development of the wheat fields of the far Northwest will undoubtedly continue for several years to come. In fact, settlers are pouring in there such a rate that it cannot well be otherwise. The majority of the new-comers, of course, are embracing agricultural pursuits, and this spring a great many thousands of new acres will be broken and wheat sown. Those who started farms last year, it is said, will cultivate many more acres, and therefore it is believed that Dakota will show an increase in its wheat crop for some time to come. Then, too, the whole of the Yellowstone country will be thrown open to settlement by the comple tion of the Northern Pacific railroad to Bozeman, and a year hence other rich agricultural valleys in that neighborhood can be reached by rail. Oregon and Washington Territory are also classed among the localities which will make a better wheat showing than ever this year. In addition to these, Manitoba is fast becoming an immense granary. It is therefore safe to assume that if nothing occurs to damage the wheat crop there will be more than enough for home consumption and a handsome surplus for exportation.

A RIOTOUS JUDGE.

One of the most extraordinary and sensational impeachment trials, resulting in the removal of a judge from a high court, has just ended in Minnesota. The defendant was E. St. Julien Cox, judge of the ninth judicial district, whose exploits while under the influence of liquor were telegraphed all over the country last fall. The Senate has been trying the case since January. It appears from the reports that the ninth district is a group of comparatively new counties lying south and west of the Minnesota river, and thinly filled with a population, shrewd, enterprising, energetic, and public-spirited, but somewhat contemptuous of the social refinements and lax in its observation of the minor moralities. Cox was a popular leader in local politics, a ready speaker, hail fellow well met with the populace, hand-in-glove with saloon-keepers and roughs in the small towns, and the admiration of rural mass-meetings. It was consequently easy for him to get elected judge in 1876, but it seems that it was hard for him to keep sober, although for a time he managed so that his periodical sprees should not conflict with court terms. At last, however, he became so much addicted to the use of liquor that his orgies attracted public attention all over the State. At the trial there were twenty charges preterred against him, seventeen for being drunk, one for habitual drunkenness, one for a specific case of lewdness, and one for general lewdness. The last two were finally ruled out. It appeared in evidence that Cox revelled in all conceivable forms of intoxication, riot and debauchery. One class of witnesses described him drunk in the court room, unwashed, blear-eyed, thick of speech and muddy of thought, maundering, bullying witnesses and lawyers, and making the transaction of business impossible. One witness described how he naturalized a man in a barroom and refused the newly-made citizen his naturalization papers until he should "treat." It seems that the whole court, bar, witnesses jury and spectators became intoxicated nightly. This case is certainly a peculiar one, and, considering his surroundings, it is, rhaps, not strange that the judge found it hard work to keep sober. But, of course, it would not do to continue such a man on the judicial bench, and, therefore, his removal and disqualification for office for three years is

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFEL-LOW.

Wherever the English language is read and spoken the sad tidings of Longfellow's death will be received today with sorrow. Few poets have lived in history whose writings have touched more delicately the tender chord of human sympathy than his. There was a purity of purpose and a chastity of thought, too, pervading his poems, which always admitted them to the centre table and gave them a high place in the affections of the people. Longfellow came of Puritan stock. He was

a product of New England, and New England has reason to be proud of him as he was always of New England. With the harsher ways and the narrow bigotry of the early settlers he had no sympathy. His sunny nature abhorred the cold stiffness of the rigid Puritau, and his catholic mind shrank from the contemplation of religious persecutions and race antagonisms. bright side of life always attracted him, and if he looked on the other it was only as the surgeon, who must make a careful examination of the ulcer he would cure. With the buoyancy of childhood he was always enamored. The laugh and prattle of children were as sweet music to his ear, and he never lost an opportunity to enjoy it. About three years ago the children of Cambridge testified their love for the venerable bard by presenting him with a chair made from the old chestnut tree made famous by the "Village Blacksmith," and of all the trophies he won in the great tournament of song none was prized so highly as this.

Mr. Longfellow's place in history will be easily determined. The critics may differ on this point, the cold formalities of literary discussion may be brought in to deprive him of the palm he won, but the people who have read his songs and drank in the refined inspiration and the lofty sentiments they contained will place him among the foremost and insist on keeping him there. In Europe he was as well known and perhaps as much admired as in America. This fact is forcibly demonstrated by the widespread circulation of his works in England and their general translation into French, German, Spanish and Italian. When he made bis third visit to Great Britain in 1868 Charles Kingsley published a poem of welcome in the Times, which found an echo in all the literary and artistic circles of the kingdom. To show how much he was admired then we print the little poem as it appeared:

Welcome to England thou whose strains prolong The glorious bede-roll of our Saxon song: Ambassador and Pilgrim-Bard in one, Fresh from thy home-the home of Washington, On hearths as sacred as thine own, here stands The loving welcome that thy name commands; Hearths swept for thee and garnished as a shrine By trailing garments of thy Muse divine,

Poet of Nature and of Nations, know Thy fair fame spans the ocean like a bow. rn from the rain that falls into each life Kindled by dreams with loveliest fancies rife; A radiant arch that with prismatic dyes Links the two worlds, its keystone in the skies.

Boston will sadly miss the genial presence of the deceased bard. He was one of its most cherished institutions. To visit the New England metropolis without making a pilgrimage to the Cragie mansion, the headquarters of Washington, would be to make an incomplete tour of inspection and to miss one of the

and a cordial welcome always awaited the visitor from the poet, who, in his life at Cambridge, has probably made more personal friends than any living author. Boston has lost one of the brightest gems in her literary crown, and she has lost besides a man whose private life and social habits made him an

honor to the community in which he lived. On Sunday tender hands laid Longfellow down in his last earthly resting-place, while sorrowing hearts, the world over, stood by the open tomb, eager to pay a last tribute to the genius of the poet. But while we have lost the man we are still in possession of the fruits of his long and fecund literary career, and the world will be the better for a closer study of his verses, and the application of his pure and lofty principles to the affairs of life. His death has made a gap in the line of illustrious poets which have made New England famous in modern literature, and a gap that must remain open for years to come, but in the hearts of the people he will be ever present, for his abiding home is there.

ENGLISH SHIPBUILDING.

The decadence of shipbuilding in this

country, which has been painfully noticeable

for many years, was never more strikingly ap-

parent than now, when contrasted with Eng-

land's efforts to increase her commerce. While our ship-yards have been and are still deserted, those of Great Britain have been alive with activity, and thousands of vessels have been constructed. Consul Jones of Newcastle reports that during no previous year have so many ships been launched from the yards of the United Kingdom as in 1881. It is also true that Great Britain's supremacy in this regard is increasing every year. He thinks the statistics satisfactorily establish that shipping is the most lucrative of commercial ventures. At the end of 1880, British shipping engaged in the home and foreign trade, exclusive of river tonuage, represented 19,972 vessels, with a tonnage of 6,344,577, giving employment to 192,972 seamen. During 1881 no less than 618 vessels, with a tonnage of 889,531 tons, were launched into the British carrying trade from north country ship-yards alone. Some idea of the future of shipbuilding in England may be gained from the consul's statement that wooden vessels are being entirely superseded; sailing ships of iron also are losing favor, while steel ships continue to be built, especially on the Tyne, though not in large or increasing numbers. The Clyde turns out a greater number of sailing vessels than any shipbuilding river in the United Kingdom. Fifty-two vessels of this character were launched last year, against 217 steamers. It appears that the superior buoyancy and consequent greater carrying power of steel vessels can only claim precedence over iron ships, when steel plates can be bought at considerable reduction in the price of steel, considered relatively to iron. Americans are again reminded that ocean transportation is certainly and rapidly concentrating under the British flag, and while the consul does not express any plan whereby shipping can be revived in the United States, one important fact is clear-British shipowners admit that American masters are equal, if not indeed superior, to any others, in enterprise, capacity, and intelligence; and competition with Americans in the carrying trade of the world is the last thing they desire to encounter. I make this statement, not as a mere personal opinion, but as the expressed views of competent and experienced judges.'

PETROLEUM OIL AS A MOTOR.

Anything that transpires in the inventive

world has almost ceased to surprise, because people have been surprised so often by startling discoveries, especially in late years. Some inventions are of so much practical value that they are worthy of more than a brief notice. Of such a character is a new process whereby crude petroleum oil can be substituted for coal teresting and successful trial of this invention has just consumed on the Lore Island released as well as some individuals. One that is cheapness justify the belief that such a war as fuel and used upon locomotives. A very inhas just occurred on the Long Island railroad. The invention was patented some two years ago by a Mr. William D. Dickey, who personally superintended the operation of his motor. The plan is not so complicated as one would suppose. The crude oil is contained in a large iron tank upon the platform of the tender. The tank is constructed of iron plates firmly riveted together, pains being taken to render the recentacle of the fuel practically impervious to air. Two pipes lead from the tank to the furnace, each delivering at the furnace a jet of crude petroleum under very light pressure. Ignition at this stage has always proved unprofitable, therefore placed at right angles to the nozzle that delivers the petroleum, within the furnace, is a second nozzle which delivers under high pressure a jet of superheated steam. The two jets thus meet each other at right angles and the current of oil is instantaneously reduced to a finely divided vapor by the combined heat and force of the steam. Free air or oxygen is supplied by another ingeniously constructed noz-All the elements of combustion zle. are therefore present-the carbon in the finely divided vapor of the oil, the oxygen that forms one element of water, and free oxygen in addition, and the furnace is filled with a seething, hissing pungent vapor, which blazes instantaneously upon the application of a lighted vesuvian. When the experiment was tried, two cars fairly loaded with passengers made a little over sixteen miles in forty-five minutes, the regular schedule time, but forty miles an hour have been made during the trials recently. By this invention about one-third of the expense of coal is saved, and engineers state that a boiler lasts twice as long with petroleum for fuel, while there is no handling of the oil and no cleaning of the furnace required. If generally adopted the presence of firemen, coal-heavers, etc., would be dispensed

AN INSANE LAD'S WANDERINGS. The Adventures of Young Worcester of

Waltham Young Arthur Worcester, the insane youth who vandered away from his home in Waltham Thursday night, and was found in Chelsea Friday, had quite an adventurous journey, not wanting in hairbreadth escapes. He left home at midnight, without hat, coat, vest or shoes. Friday morning he reached Hills crossing, a station below Belmont on the Fitchburg railroad, where he aroused Station-agent Beatty, to whom he told a cunningly-devised, pitiful story of having ridden a bicycle and being thrown off, and explained in some manner the loss of his outside clothing. The agent pitied him, supplied him with clothing and food, and gave him a ticket to Boston, where he went on the 9 o'clock train. He continued his journey to the navy yard in Charlestown, where he tried to ship on board the Wabash, but his peculiar condition was noticed and he did not succeed. Later he took a boat belonging to the Marine Hospital, Chelsea, and went out alone upon the harbor Driven by wind and tide the boat was forced under the bridge and swamped, Worcester being rescued from drowning by persons near by. Thoroughly soaked with water he was taken to the Marine soaked with water he was taken to the Marine Hospital where he gave his correct name and residence, and told the authorities he had gone into the water to escape from a dog which was in chase of him. Word was sent to his folks. His father went to Cheisea Friday evening, but as the lad was comfortably placed, he was allowed to remain until yesterday, when he was put where he cannot run away. His relatives and the neighbors were very much exercised over his long absence and searched unweariedly after him. His parents are among the best-known people in Waltham, and the affair has quite naturally excited the sympathy of the whole community.

BRIGHT'S disease of the kidneys, diabetes and other diseases of the kidneys and liver, which you are being so frightened about. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

One of the strongest reasons why certain persons profess to hate the Bibe is that the Bible hates what they are doing all the time.

—[New York Herald.

Washington girls are very anxious to know whether President Arthur intends to remarry. One of them says: "Well, if he is going to, I wish he would. It would be a leap from the purgatory of doubt to the paradise of cer-

An undertaker adds this postcript to his advertisement in an exchange: "Call early and secure one of our new mahogany coffins; they are going off like hot cakes.'

"Ah," he exclaimed, as he pressed her tenderly to him at parting, "shall I hold you in these arms again tomorrow and paint our future with the bright pigments of the imagination?" "No." she said carrier for the imagination?" "No." she said carrier for the imagination?" "No." she said carrier for the imagination." ination?" "No," she said calmly, "not to-morrow; tomorrow's wash-day."—[Interination?'

"No death" is the novel subject of a lecture now being delivered in different parts of New York City. The lecturer takes the ground that souls "transmigrate" eternally from one human form to another. He judges himself to be about 8000 years old. He is accompanied by a brass band.

At Ward's island, where New York sends its insane, the patients are allowed to follow trades to which they are accustomed, and this English plan is working well. Shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, etc., benefit the health of the inmates and also save much money.

A character in "Oddities of Southern Life" thus describes himself: "I am a fighter from Bitter creek; I'm a wolf, and this is my night to howl. I've three rows of front teeth, and pary tooth alike. The folks on Bitter creek are bad; the higher up you go the wuss they are, and I'm from the head waters."

In its bargains with Kelly and Mahone the Republican party has taken in a larger wash-

ing than it can successfully hang out. General Grant has absolutely no vanity in the matter of dress. A stranger, who was waiting with several others to see him in the corridor outside his business office in Wall street, asked a colored porter how he should recognize the General when he came in. "Jess yo' watch out fo' de fust gemman dat looks as ef he nebber had his clo's brushed and dat's him," was the reply.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

The commission to inquire into the liquor traffic should be composed of the congressmen who drank \$1700 worth of liquor at Garfield's

A petition, which is to be presented to Congress, is being circulated, in which it is said "that if public sentiment yields to this temporary pressure as to one race and nationality, it will be compelled to yield to other competitions against other races, nationalities and classes now threatening."

Red-nosed citizen—Hello, little boy, goin' to (hic) school, are you? That's (hic) right, my son. Nothin' like (hic) education. I'm my son. Nothin' like (hic) education. I'm givin' all my 'tention (hic) to it. Boy, don't you (hic) know that you are a little pauper—and if (hic) I should shut off steam it would Boy, don't knock (hic) your book larnin' higher'n Gilroy's kites. Don't be skared—(hic)—I won't do it—run along to school, and the friends of boys (hic) will swell the funds.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

We are surprised that such a stickler for etiquette as the President would go down to he makes this significant observation: "But | the depot to meet friends who come to stay a week with him, even though the friends are General and Mrs. Grant.

There may be some fun in Wall street when the new code of criminal procedure goes into effect on the first of May. Among other things, "circulating false intelligence, statement or rumor" is a misdemeanor, and "A person who secretly loiters about a building with intent to overhear discourse therein and to repeat or publish the same to vex or annoy or injure others is guilty of a misdemeanor.' Shipherd was not a briber. Oh, no, that is

too harsh a word. He was a "persuader," to use his own words.

Dr. Susan Edson has written to the select committee of the two houses that, at any rate, it was not she who, during the illness of President Garfield, furnished news from the sickroom for the benefit of stock brokers.

Whales may properly be called "big-hearted," as well as some individuals. One that is A Nova Scotia skipper reports that while off

Georges Banks he sailed through sixty-nine miles of dead fish, mostly cod. Professor Baird will investigate the affair which is vouched for as not a "fish story."

It is a significant fact in connection with this strike (at Lawrence) that it has been a a spontaneous movement of the mill hands themselves, uninfluenced by discord-loving demagogues. They are without organization or leaders, and such a state of affars is strong presumptive evidence that they are moved by a sense of unjust treatment.—[Philadelphia The Egypt marriages are always arranged

by the families of the parties, and the bridegroom, except among the lowest classes, never beholds the face of his bride until after mar-He gives the bride a stipulated dower, riage. retaining one-third to be paid in the contingency of a divorce, which is always considered probable. Her marriage portion is absolutely hers and she takes it back in case of separa-

To make citizens of the Indians is the best scheme that has been advanced yet for improving their condition.

Plenty of people would like to know by experience whether riches add to one's happiness.

Most of the refugee Jews who are landing in this country never saw colored people before, and look upon those in the South with much curiosity. Some of the females run away when they are approached by them. When the males become politicians they will prob-

ably love their colored brother.

A great deal of the platitudes we hear aced against the young women of the present day are a species of cant. There is not one young woman in a thousand today who isn't capable of making a more agreeable home and keeping a more inviting table every day in the week than the most accomplished sewife of a century or a half century ago. -[Philadelphia Press.

A certain circuit judge, who was asked at a dinner party why he did not squelch a selfconceited lawyer who always made sneering remarks to him, replied: "Up in our town a widow woman has a yaller dog that, whenever the moon shines, goes out upon the stoop and barks and barks away at it all night." Stopping short, he quietly resumed eating. After waiting some time it was asked: judge, what of the dog and the moon?" the moon kept right on," he said.

The Netherlands are planning for the holding of an international, colonial and general export trade exhibition at Amsterdam, beginning in May of next year. The man who fails to sleep enough is short-

ening his life, and some of the greatest writers of this and other ages have died prematurely by ignoring this fact. Mr. Beecher says that Horace Greeley and Dr. Chapin shortened their lives by irregularity of sleep.

In China the upper classes consider the profession of medicine a humbug and supersti-Mr. Shipherd would not make an uninter-

esting novel writer." He has a lively imagination, plenty of humor and good descriptive The Nun of Kenmare says that "the bays of

Ireland are full of fish, but the people are too poor to get even the boats or nets with which to catch them." While the general public are clamoring for

extension of the Russian petroleum trade

neans war on that of America, and although

Sergeant Mason's pardon, army officers who fear that it would have a bad effect upon the discipline of the army are trying to prevent its being granted. Our consul at St. Petersburg says that the

IT WOULD BE AN EASY MATTER



For me to cover an entire page of The Globe withtes timonials from ladies relative to the curative effects

ONE HUNDRED

letters per day from ladies from all parts of the coun-

MAINE TO CALIFORNIA,

and all those that have given the medicine a trial are enthusiastic in their praise of it.

The Compound is prepared in three forms:

Liquid, Lozenges and Pills.

The dry form is just as efficacious as the liquid, and s often more convenient to take. A Lady in Breaux Bridge, La., Says:

Your Compound is wonderful. I can scarcely express to you my thanks for the benefits I have already derived from its use. Inclosed are \$5. Please send me six boxes of Lozenges. A Lady from Duluth, Minn., Says:

Your Compound has made a new woman of me. My cramp pains have all left me. Please send me six boxes more. Kind Words from a Lady in Washing-

ton, D. C.: ton, D. C.:

I cannot express to you the gratitude I feel in consequence of the relief afforded me by the use of your Vegetable Compound. For the last five or six years the pain had become almost unendurable, at times causing me to faint, at other times causing delirium. After taking your Compound two weeks I was out driving several bours. If it had not been for the Compound I should have had to be in bed at that time. I could scarcely believe my own senses, and made my friends laugh by saying. "I would like to walk barefoot to Lynn to thank you." I recommend it at every opportunity.

The Effect Upon My Wife Has Been

Truly Wonderful. Mrs. PINKHAM—Dear Madam: My wife, having been an invalid for 12 years, has taken five bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and has received more benefit from it than anything else she ever took. We must concede to you the honor of having the best medicine for female complaints known to humanity. The effect upon my wife has been truly wonderful. She is now a new person. She can eat with pleasure what was almost death to her before. In falling, regularity of change and kidney trouble the benefit is surprising. Yours with gratitude.

Showshoe, Centre county. Pa.

I Am Very Thankful That I Ever Read of

Your Medicine. MRS. PINKHAM—Dear Madam: I received my box of Compound, and am very thankful that I ever read of your medicine. I am now well. I never feel any backache or any bearing down pains. The Compound has done me more good than all the doctors, and I have had seven different physicians. I had really given up all hopes of ever being well again. I am happy to recommend it. You are at liberty to use my name. Yours truly.

A. M. KING.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Sold by All Druggists.

a percentage of illuminating fluid as the American article, its excessive abundance and

article as far as European trade is concerned. An Indiana laborer, whose wife and children had been two days without food, went to a mill and asked credit for a small sack of corn meal. This was refused. He grabbed the bag and ran. On arriving at home he hastily mixed some of the raw meal with water and the family ate it uncooked, knowing that no time was to be lost. They had barely satisfied their hunger before a constable came in

and arrested the thief. An aspirant for the position of public schoolteacher in Illinois answered one question thus: 'A. Lincoln diede April 19. he was berried at Spring field Ill over the Same roote in which he went to Washington. The cares were Draped in black the principal buildings ever person wore badge of mourning."

Prussia has perhaps the best system of timber culture in the world. In this branch of her service she has several thousands of officials, and while the expenses of maintaining this staff are very great, yet these are not only all met out of the revenue arising from the sale of timber, but a large surplus annually is returned to the State besides.

In Cuba free laborers receive, at present, from \$25 to \$30 per month, gold, for field work, and \$17 per month as bouse servants. Chinese laborers, who were persecuted formerly, are now enjoying rights coequal with those of the most favored nation, and are giving evidence of their superiority over their negro competitors as agriculturists.

"I'd have you to know that my uncle was a bannister of the law." "A fig for your bannister!" retorted Mrs. Partingtou, turning up her nose; "haven't I a cousin as is a corridor in the navy?"

One of the points made against the Chinese prohibitory bill by Mr. Joyce of Vermont was that "105,000 Chinese among 50,000,000 Americans can give no serious cause for alarm." It is not against the 105,000 that the cry is raised; it is against the "untold millions" who might come after them. No doubt the number here now can be taken care of, but if the prohibition were not made the increase would be so great that in a short time the new and uncongenial race would be un-

General Grant, during his stay in Washington, is expected to look after the political interests of certain stalwart friends of his, who are now vainly trying to get into office. The 306 may look forward to substantial recogni-

Guiteau's Old Clothes.

Guiteau has received an offer from a St. Louis man named Cook for his old clothes. He is offered \$200 for the suit he wore when he shot the press dent, and \$150 for the clothes he wore through-out the trial. The matter was presented to him Friday, but he would not talk about it. He was in a raving mood, and would discuss nothing but the interview recently published wherein Scoville said he thought he had better be hanged.

Wouldn't be Called a Liar.

EMMETTSBURG, Ia., March 27. - Ten miles north of this town Tuesday night Charles Cornellian and Fred Miller, Scotchmen, disputed, and Miller called Cornellian a liar. The latter retired to an adjoining room, got a revolver, and shot Miller twice through the head, killing him instantly. He then sent two bullets through his own brain and fell dead.

THE St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch, at the close of a long article, says: In fact St. Jacobs Oil is pushing all other remedies out of the field, and, excellent though some of the liniments formerly offered are, the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil is magical in cases of sciatica, rheumatism, pleurisy, neuralgia, nervous headache, lumbago and scores of other disorders; while in the case of sprains, burns or injuries it is an absolute panace for general use is better than the advice of many the crude Russian oil does not yield so great | physicians. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

LABOR TROUBLES.

Eighteen Thousand Pennsylvania Colliers on Strike.

Depression of Business Produced by the Lawrence Lock-Out.

The Eight-Lour Law in the Navy Yards-Other Troubles.

Monongahela City, Penn., March 24.—The river district of the Monongahela valley is one of the most important bituminous coal producing sections of Washington county. When the colliers employed in the other fields of the country became rebellious the men running the mines of the river operators assembled in secret session and prepared themselves for an aggressive movement against a threatened reduction of wages, as well as for an entire abolition or modification of some of the mine rules and regulations that they claim to be unjust and illegal. With a perfect knowledge of the plans of the miners, the coal corporations determined to cut down the schedule of mining prices and maintain the obnoxious colliery restrictions. No sooner had the an-nouncement of the scheme of the companies and individual producers been published than the district lodges of the miners' union issued orders for the cessation of colliery operations. The miners receive on an average about \$1 05 per ton, which is equal to about four cents a bushel. The slice taken off the men's pay is half a cent per bushel. The strike was started at the fourth pool (at the Buffalo mines), and has spread through the length and breadth of the Monongahela valley. When the uprising began about 5000 mine laborers were engaged in it, but the movement has spread so rapidly that the number of malcontent men now reaches about 9000 or 10,000. As the agitation augments in strength hourly, it is probable that every miner and laborer employed in the region will be out of the mines before this is published. The discontents in the Timetown district will, no doubt, join in the strike, if they have not already done so The action of the colliers now more than confirms the statement that the miners' union has determined upon a vigorous and concentrated warfare against the coal and railroad capitalists. The intelligence received from the producing centres of the valleys of Shawnee, Hocking, Straitsville and Monday creek is to the effect that the miners' union and Knights of Labor have formed an alliance of formidable proportions, and begun strikes. Some 8000 men are now enjoying self-enforced idleness; and, as the labor movement seems te prevail in all quarters, it is thought the conflict is destined to assume extraordinary proportions. The strike originated by the mine car drivers is something new. This class of workers is "standing out" for \$2 per day. The regular wage has been \$1.75. The struggle has had a very serious effect upon the iron manufacturing ludustry. This is the first time in the history of coal disorders that the production of the furnaces has been involved, and it is feared the fron masters will either be compelled to blow their furnace free entirery out or bank them for an indefinite length of time. so rapidly that the number of malcontent men now reaches about 9000 or 10,000. As the agita-

THE LAWRENCE LOCK-OUT.

Depression of Business Produced by the Strike. LAWRENCE, March 25 .- The streets of Lawrence present the usual features of a Saturday evening in a manufacturing city, save that there is a wonderful absence of excitement and little evidence of the fact that 5000 or more operatives are engaged in a struggle, which promises to be long and bitter, with the most extensive textile manufacturing establishment in England or America, The causes which led to this state of affairs are said by the directors to be the fickleness of fashion and the sudden withdrawal of popular favor from worsted goods, which the Pacific mills had been making in large quantities. The strikers and the people of Lawrence generally are strong in the opinion that mismanagement, and mismanagement purely, is at the base of the trouble. The operatives, observing the improvements in progress at the mills, and the preliminary arrangements for the erection of three additional buildings, draw the conclusion that manufacturing cannot be such an unprofitable business as is claimed, and see in the reduction of wages and expensive improvements a scheme to make them pay for an enlargement of the corporation's facilities. The girl spinners took this view of the case when nearly a fortnight ago 200 of them resented the cut-down and declined to start their spindles. The vast body of weavers sympathized with them and gradually joined the novement. On Tuesday night last, a week from the first significant outbreak, the Pacific mills found it necessary to close their gates and sout 5000 people out of employment. For the first few days the strikers had no organization and no leaders. At last, however, the necessity of concert of action was appreciated, and a spinners' union and weavers' aid society were formed. The result has been to solidify the disaffected operatives, to strengthen the weak the fickleness of fashion and the sudden withand a spinners' union and weavers' aid society were formed. The result has been to solidify the disaffected operatives, to strengthen the weak and inspire the timid. They have, moreover, been greatly encouraged by the large opportunities for work at reasonable prices that have opened up in all directions. They claim that they can stand a strike of at least six weeks without much deprivation. They are unanimous ing their determination not to go back except at the old scale of wages. The managers of the corporation are as determined and obstinate as the strikers. The latter are open to arbitration, but the former assert that they will make no concessions. At the present outlook the looms and spindles of the Pacific mills will remain quiet for an indefinite period.

ONLY TWENTY PER CENT. A YEAR The Remarkable Series of Dividends in the Face of Which the Pacific Mills Would Cut Down Their Operatives.

The Pacific Mills have paid dividends to the stockholders during the nineteen years from 1863 to 1882, aggrégating 381 per cent. on a capital of \$2,500,000, an average of 20 1-19 per cent. per

\$9,525,000 The above is copied from J. G. Martin's annual reports and is correct. In addition several millions of dollars have been spent for new mills, new machinery, storehouses and other buildings and of late years several hundred thousand dol lars have been lost by bad management and stolen by dishonest officials. Further than this, there is a large surplus on hand.

Seven Hundred Moulders on a Strike. TROY, N. Y., March 24 .- All the Troy, N. Y.,

moulding shops but one shut down yesterday, 700 of the moulders being on a strike. At least 2000 men are thus thrown out of employment. The Eight-Hour Law in the Navy Yards NEW YORK. March 27 .- The laborers of the Brooklyn navy yard met Tuesday, and were in-Brooklyn havy yard met Tuesday, and were informed that their demand for over pay since the passage of the eight-hour law of 1868 had been laid before President Arthur, who had referred it to Attorney-General Brewster, from whom a favorable decision is expected. General Butler is the counsel of all the navy yard unions, which comprise some 8000 people, and if the decision is against them a case will be brought by him, in April, in the United States Court of Claims.

The New York Knights of Labor have been investigating the cause of the strike at Duryea's Starch Factory at Glen Cove, and as a result the grand secretary is asked to notify all assembles not to trade at any place where Duryea's starch

Deadly Duel Between Women in North

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 27 .- The beautiful valley of Tyron mountain was last week startled by the discovery of a tragedy, which, for its startling nature, brutality of execution and romantic details, is seldom equalled. It was a deadly duel between two women for the affections of a mutual lover. It seems that a year age a young farmer, living near the scene of the tragedy, was an ardent suitor for the hand of Miss Gracie Mills, but was refused, and transferred his affections to Miss Jane Jackson, who lived in the Tyron valley. As soon as deserted Miss Mills conceived an affection for her rejected lover, and an intense hatred for her rival. Sunday night, as Miss Jackson was sitting at home with a friend, her name was called by some one in the road; she went out, and that was the last seen of her till her body was found stiff and cold in a neighboring creek, the elenched hand still grasping a tuft of hair of her assailant. Evidences were numerous that a terrific struggle by the discovery of a tragedy, which, for its

had occurred, and that after life was extinct the body of the victim had been dragged to the place where it was found. The tracks show that Gracie Mills was accompanied by a man, and when she was retting the worst of the fight her male partner came up and struck a ratal blow with a fence rail upon the head of Miss Jackson, and the two together proceeded to murder her.

LONGFELLOW DEAD.

The Much-Beloved Poet Passes Away Peacefully at His Home in Cambridge Friday Afternoon-A Brief Sketch of the Man and His Works.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, died at his residence in Cambridge, on Friday afternoon, at the age of 75 years and 25 days. His illness was short and not very painful, and his life ended as it had passed, quietly and serenely. Within a half an hour the solemn tolling of the alarm bells let Cambridge know that her greatest and best citizen was no more. The seventy-five awe-inspiring peals reminded the startled city of the time of rejoicing but so short a time ago, only a few weeks, when Cambridge, America, the whole world joined in sing-ing the praises of our greatest poet, and thanked heaven that his life had been spared the even

ing the praises of our greatest poet, and thanked heaven that his life had been spared the even three-quarters of a century. Now he is gone.

Among none did the news of his death spread faster than among the school children of Cambridge. He was their friend and they loved him. His seventy-fifth birthday was celebrated not only by the children of the Cambridge schools, but by those of aimost every city in the land. Longfellow loved the boys and girls. An old resident of Cambridge, who has known him for fifty years, was telling Thursday how he had refused to make an address at the celebration of the 250th amiversary of the founding of Cambridge, but when he saw so many children present he had to say something to them, and how, after he had to say something to them, and how, after he had to say something to them, and how, after he had to say something to them, and how, after he had to for every one. Your reporter remembers once, when he was a small boy, being with a large company of ladies and gentlemen whom Longfellow had kindly consented to show over the quaint old mansion where he lived. All the rest had been introduced save the one boy, and he was evidently thought too insignificant, but the kind-hearted poet saw the omission, and grasping his hand gave him a more cordial greeting even than he had given to the rest of the party. It was such never-to-be-forgotten acts as this which endeared him to all who met him, acquaintance or stranger. To people of the latter class he was especially kind.

Professor Longfellow left quite a large family, several of his children being well-known to every citizen of Boston and Cambridge. Of his immediate family there are his sons Ernest and Charles, and his daughters, Edith (Mrs. Richard H. Dana), Annie and Allee; his sons-in-law, Richard D. Dana; his brother, Alexander, of Portland; his sisters, Mrs. James Greenleaf of Cambridge, and Mrs. Firece of Portland; his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ernest Longfellow, and his brothers-in-law, Thomas and Nathan Appleton.

A Sketch of His Life

A Sketch of His Life.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., February 27, 1807, and was the son of the late Hon. Stephen Longfellow, one of son of the late Hon. Stephen Longfellow, one of the most prominent jurists and statesmen of his time in the Pine Tree State. He was a descendant of William Longfellow of Newbury, Mass., the first of the name who came to America, and on his mother's side he was a descendant of John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower, and who was the first man that landed at Plymouth. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of 14, and four years later he graduated with Hawthorne in the class of 1825. While an under-graduate he published many of his most beautiful poems in the newspapers, and for "Sandalphon,"—"which proves," said the late James T. Fields, "that Longfellow is pre-eminently a poet in every sense—in imagination, in artistle skill, in all the equipments of a high-born singer"—he received in payment a year's subscription to the newspaper in which it was published. Many of his college poems were published about the year 1825, in a periodical called the United States Literary Gazette, printed in this city, the editor of which advised him to give up poetry and buckle down to law. For a short time after leaving college he studied law in the office of his father, but soon after fell into the mode of life which he afterwards so successfully followed, by being appointed professor of modern languages in his alma mater. He went abroad, and by being appointed professor of modern languages in his alma mater. He went abroad, and spent three years on the continent preparing himself for the duties of his office, which he assumed in 1829. He was married in 1831. While at Bowdoin as professor he wrote several articles for the North American Review, papers on Sir Philip Sidney and other topics of polite Literature. One of these, an essay on the moral and devotional poetry of Spain, included his noble translation of the strong of the scholar poet Manufacture. One of these, an essay on the moral and devotional poetry of Spain, included his noble translation of the stanzas of the soldier poet Manrique on the death of his father. This was published in a volume by Allen & Ticknor in 1833, with some translations by Lope de Vega and others. About this time he penned the sketches of travel in "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea." This was published by the Harpers, and they bought the copyright for \$500. Longfellow thought himself most fortunate in this, and doubtiess the publishers were as well satisfied. In 1835, George Ticknor, the distinguished author of the History of Spanish Literature, resigned his professorship of modern languages and literature in Harvard, and Mr. Longfellow was chosen as his successor. He took a second trip to Europe in 1835, visiting Denmatk, Sweden, Holland and Switzerland. While in Rotterdam his wife died, and the poet returned home.

A Boat Run Away With by a Fish with

a Silver-Lined Paunch. The following adventure is related by a corre-

Heading across the bay to St. Simon's light, the man in charge of the wheel hailed Mr. Tift and directed his attention to something ahead of us. The object turned out to be a shark's fin, so large as to be a matter of wonder to the sailors aboard. The boat happened to be provided with a shark-line—a manila cord about a half inch thick, with a large hook tied to a trace-chain. A small piece of beef was quickly put on the hook, a float put on the line and then cast out, and then the line made fast to the capstan. As we neared the fish the fin disappeared, and all eagerly watched the float. Suddenly the line tightened, the float disappeared, and the headway of the boat was checked, and the man at the capstan yelled out, "He's hooked!" I have been fishing, but I never saw the like of that. The fellow rose to the surface of the wave and looked at us. He had about seventy-five and looked at us. He had about seventy-five and looked at us. He had about seventy-five and looked to be the surface of the wave and looked at us. He had about seventy-five and looked to be the surface of the wave and looked at us. He had about seventy-five headings of line out by this time, and actually in a second he made a rush and juroped ciear over the bow of the steamer. The ladies then got under shelter and all hands helped to hold that line. The tellow, when he failed to eat us up, made for the ocean and fairly made the waters foam. After about a mile's run he began to tire and the boat was headed for the beach on Jekel island. Gradually we pulled in the line until the boat touched the beach, and then one of the hands waded ashore, taking the end of the line with him, which he made fast to a stump and came back for help. Four of us got on shore and commenced to pull Mr. Shark ashore. It took all we could do, and two rifle balls to boot, to land him. When I tell you that he measured 17 feet 10½ inches from tin to tip you will know what a job we had. We determined to prove that we caurit this shark, so we gave two negroes \$4 to cut him op Heading across the bay to St. Simon's light the man in charge of the wheel hailed Mr. Tift mined to prove that we caught this shark, so we gave two negroes \$4 to cut him open and get his head off so that we could get his jaw over home. His teeth are wonderful, being about 314 inches long, and so strong that he actually flattened out the big iron hook. The negroes made quite a prize. In his stomach they found eleven silver Mexican dollars and one Spanish doubloon, gold, and a whole lot of brass buttons.

Yankee Notions.

There is a family named Sargent in Sedgwick, There is a family named Sargent in Sedgwick, Me., of eleven brothers and sisters—the full number—now living, the youngest being 51 and the oldest 71 years of age.

The youngest officeholder in Vermont lives in Castleton. He is but just out of his teens and is a justice of the peace, town superintendent of schools and town auditor, and some of his friends propose him for town representative.

Alva Chamberlain and a peddar recently had an

propose him for town representative.

Alva Chamberlain and a pedler recently had an egg-sucking match at North Leverett, it is said, and cleaned out the stock of the whole village, swallowing thirty-five dozen between them. The pedler won by three eggs, but only because Chamberlain could not find any more.

Some twelve years ago a man left Concord, N. H., with a board bill due his boarding-mistress unpaid. Last week he made his appearance and, calling upon a sister of his boarding-mistress, made himself known and stated the fact that he owed a bill for board to Mrs.—, and left \$30 to pay the bill.

pay the bill.

An aged man applied at an express office in Chicago to be sent in a box to Boston. He had made a box with slats on the sides, and found that, with himself and his food, it would weigh 200 pounds, on which the charge to Boston and back would be \$10. When told that his plan for cheaply visiting his family was impracticable he wept and pleaded piteously. pay the bill.

went and pleaded piteously.

In the State House at Augusta, Me., is a bunch of cedar shingles made by a Swedish woman, the wife of one of the earliest settlers of New Sweden, who, with her husband sick and a family of little ones dependent upon her, made with her own hands these shingles, and carried them upon her back eight miles to the town of Caribou, where she exchanged them for provisions for her family.

Small-Pox Notes.

Eight new cases and six deaths from small-pox are reported from Chicago.

Three new cases of small-pox were reported at South Bethlehem, Penn., yesterday. Up to this time there has been a total of 54 cases, 42 of which have proved fatal.

Advices from Port au Prince, dated March 12, state that business there is completely paralyzed.

tate that business there is completely paralyzed The small-pox continues to rage fearfully through out the republic. To date, 4478 persons have died in Port au Prince and environs alone

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Frescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimenials. By druggists.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Lively Teapot Tempests in the since the death of Byron, no living English Parliament. English Parliament.

The Czar and Emperor William on Friendly Terms.

An American Ship Burned Off the Coast of England.

A cable letter to the New York Herald says that lately the British Parliament has been the scene momentous was the omission of several radical members, including Mesers. Chamberlain and Bright, both cabinet ministers, to doff their hats when the prime minister brought a message from the Queen announcing the marriage of Prince Leopold, with the usual pecuniary suggestion attached to it. The offenders disdained to explain, and an appeal to the speaker the opportunity to sneer that, being unable to knock a crown off the Queen's head, radicalism gets even with her majesty by keeping its own hat on. A lively discussion ensued over the proposed additional yearly allowance of £10,000 to Prince Leopold and Princess Helen. Mr. Laadditional yearly allowance of £10,000 to Prince Leopold and Princess Helen. Mr. Labouchere, in leading the opposition, was seconded by the fiery Mr. Healy, who said that he did not know what a prince was like, as he had never seen one. Mr. Gladstone profested against the violence of the speeches, and when he asserted that the grant to Princess Louise was made without opposition he drew down confusion on the heads of his colleagues. The senior member for Leicester, Mr. Peter Taylor, contradicted the prime minister, stating that he had voted against the grant in the respectable company of Messrs. Chamberlain and Fawcett, who now, as cabinet ministers, occupied the government bench beside the prime minister. The sting of this observation was that they were now compelled either to vote for the grant or to walk out of the House without voting. Another Parliamentary flutter was caused by the overwhelming blackballing of two of Mr. Chamberlain's brothers for the Reform Club, the nominations being made by Messrs. Chamberlain and Bright. The feeling on the subject was so strong that at a meeting of members, held in the House of Commons; it was resolved to call a special meeting of the club for the purpose of abolishing election by ballot and place future elections in the hands of the committee.

Bradlaugh's Defiauce and Appeal. In an address recently issued to the majority of the House of Commons, which voted down a bill allowing members to affirm, Charles Bradlaugh,

after reviewing his long struggle for his seat,

concludes as follows:

On the 7th of February of this session I again presented myself to obey the law and take my seat. You again illegally resolved that I should not be permitted to obey the law. I then invited you to declare my seat vacant; you refused, and voted that I was still entitled to fill it. I obeyed the law in spite of you, and took my seat and voted in your House, as was my right. For this you expelled me. My constituents have re-elected me, and this time, before even I present myself, you, by another illegal resolution, prevent my obeying the law. You have at present the brute force on your side; I have the right on mine. The struggle you have commenced I will not abandon; and now I must ask the country, your master and mine, to arbitrate between us. The violence is yours; the indecorum you have provoked. The concludes as follows: and now I must ask the country, your master and mine, to arbitrate between us. The violence is yours; the indecorum you have provoked. The defiance is mine; but in defying you I obey the law. You are the law-breakers. No ordinary court can punish you; no law judges may challenge your privileges. I appeal to those out of whose ranks you come, to whose ranks you must return, who gave you the power you misuse. I appeal to the people.

The Czar's Congratulations to Emperor William.

St. Petersburg, March 25 .- The following telegram from the Czar to the Emperor William of Germany is officially published: "The Empress and myself are present with our whole heart and mind at your birthday, and take part in the demonstrations of affection and respect which surroundyou. May God preserve for many years to come a life crowned with so much glory, for the welfare of Germany and the peace of Europe, and strengthening the ties of friendship between ourselves and our empires."

William and Alexander.

St. Petersburg, March 27.—In an account of the Czar's banquet to the members of the German the Czar's banquet to the members of the German embassy and other officials in honor of the Emperor William's birthday, the Moalide Russe says: "With the name of Emperor William every true Russian connects the idea of that most intimate and sincere friendship which existed between William and the late Czar. The enthusiastic response of the Russian officers to the Czar's toast to the nealth of the German Emperor affords the clearest evidence of the feelings which animate the Russian army."

The Emperog William has replied to the Czar's congratulations as follows: "Accept both for yourself and for the empress my most heartfelt thanks for your kind wishes. Every word of yours has found a lively response in my grateful heart. I beseech the Almighty to bless your reign and make it conducive to the welfare of your people and to the strengthening of the peace of Europe."

Russia's Defiance to All the Nations.

Russia's Defiance to All the Nations

VIENNA, March 24.-A very arbitrary order was promulgated in St. Petersburg today commanding the Jewish apothecaries in that city to relinquish the business. The order was issued by the chief of police, but it is understood that General Ignatieff directed that it should be promulgated. Here the order is considered as a defiance of the remonstrances which have been made by English, German, French and Austrian Jews against the persecutions to which their coreligion. against the persecutions to which their coreligion-ists in Russia have been subjected, and a declara-tion that Russia will pay no attention to the ap-peals made to her by all the rest of the civilized world on this subject. General Ignatieff is now the real ruler of Russia, and his word overrules

Prince Leopold's Annuity.

LONDON, March 24.-In the House of Commons this afternoon the message from the Queen regarding the marriage grant to Prince Leopold came up for consideration, and during the discussion that ensued Gladstone proposed to make the grant £10,000 sterling annually, in addition to the prince's present annuity of £15,000, and to empower the Queen to provide for the Princess Helena, Prince Leopold's betrothed, an annuity of £6000 sterling in the event of the death of the prince. It was finally passed by a vote of 387 to 42.

Serious Trouble in Tipperary.

London, March 27 .- It now appears that a very serious affair occurred near Thurles, County Tip-perary, Friday night. About thirty men attacked perary, Friday night. About thirty men attacked the house of a farmer suspected of paying rent. While the party was firing shots into the house, three policemen, who were in ambush, fired upon them. The moonlighters fled, and were pursued by the policemen, who fired twenty rounds of buckshot at them. The road was subsequently discovered to be stained with blood for the distance of over half a mile, and one of the party, who had fallen at the first fire, was found near the attacked house mortally wounded.

LONDON, March 27.—At Rathdowney, county Queens, on Saturday, Rev. Mr. Feehan, a priest, Queens, on Saturday, Rev. Mr. Feehan, a priest, was prosecuted for using seditious language. The charge was that he read at a meeting a paper, purporting to be a statement of the bishop of Nevada, that if he (the bishop of Nevada) had been imprisoned as a suspect, he would have issued a manifesto calling the people to arms, instead of urging them to pay no rent. The magistrates ordered Fr. Feehan to find £400 bail or go to prison for six months. Fr. Feehan refused to give bail, and was taken to Maryboro prison.

An American Ship Burned. London, March 27.—The ship Hannah Morris, Doyle, New York for London, stranded at 10 a. m. yesterday on Margate Sands and became a total wreck. At 6 p. m. the vessel was on fire, the mainwast only standing. One man was lost and the remainder of the crew landed at Ramsgate.

Italy Desires Peace with France. LONDON, March 22.—The King of Italy in re-ceiving the French ambassador spoke in most kindly terms of the French republic, assuring the ambassador that Italy entertained the best of

ambassador that Italy entertained the best or feeling for his government, and that not only did Italy perceive no signs of war, but earnestly desired peace. Dynamite in Dublin.

DUBLIN, March 21.—An explosion of dynamite occurred in the police detective's chambers, this city, to-day, completely wrecking the place and also several houses in the vicinity. Fortunately nobody was hurt. No arrests have been made. Nine Trusted Soldiers Accused of Nihilism.

VIENNA, March 23.—Nine soldiers of the Preo-brajenski Guards at St. Petersburg, always sup-posed to be the most loyal of all the Czar's regi-ments, have been arrested on a clear proof of Nihilism.

Ovation to Skobeleff. St. Petersburg, March 21.—The officers of the various Russian regiments have tendered an ovation and dinner to General Skobeleff. Cable Notes.

M. Bertale, the celebrated French caricaturist

Is dead.

The Pesth correspondent of the Paris Journal des Debats has been killed in a duel.

A lifeboat, while proceeding to the rescue of the crew of a sloop during the gale off havre yesterday, capsized, and both crews, numbering nineteeu persons, were drowned. A despatch from Brussels says that an American lawyer named Goodbue has been arrested on

charges of malversation, involving several millions of francs belonging to the bishopric of Tournay.

The London Observer contains a feeling tribute

SERGEANT MASON.

Novel Reasons for His Pardon Urged by the New York Graphic.

The following petition for Sergeant Mason's pardon appears in the editorial column of the Daily Graphic:

Daily Graphic:

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

Wheareas, One Sergeant Mason, on enlisting as a soldier in the United States army, had sworn to do'his duty and obey the commands of the government given him through his superior officer without demur, hesitation or question;
And whereas, The government, apprehending violence to a State prisoner at the hands of an angry mob, did set Sergeant Mason to the performance of the duty of guarding that prisoner from the mob;
And whereas, Sergeant Mason, instead of endeavoring to guard the prisoner, did himself become a part of that mob, leaving the service of the United States, betraying the trust reposed in him, and, with the very arm given him by the government, endeavoring to slay the said prisoner;

him, and, with the very arm given him by the government, endeavoring to slay the said prisoner; And whereas, To obey orders without hesitation, demur or question is on the part of officer or pri-

oemur or question is on the part of officer or private the corner-stone on which depends the efficiency of all military discipline;
And whereas, In contempt of the law as made and administered, and while all due form and process of law was being complied with, Sergeant Mason set himself up as judge and jury, while entrusted with an important duty by his government;

ment;
And whereas, Sergeant Mason not only betrayed his trust and turned his arm against his own government, but became to all intents and purposes a murderer in attempting to kill a man who had neither injured himself nor any of his family;
And whereas, The expressed sentiment by petition of a great many people in this country, including school children, New York City aldermen, young women, and clergymen appointed to preach a cospel of peace and justice, now declares that deliberate assassination in contempt of law and of duty is no crime, but a meritorious act:
And whereas, If Sergeant Mason be pardoned, not only will the necessary discipline of the United States army be tampered with, meddled with and injured, but by the encouragement and condemnation given by such pardon the safe and just trial of any State prisoner against whom there exists a strong public prejudice will be rendered difficult, if not impossible.

Therefore, your potitioners respectfully pray your Excellency, the President of these United States, that for disobeying the orders of his superior officer, for betraying a trust reposed in him, for endeavoring to compit the very offence which he was ordered to prevent others from committing, and for a willful and deliberate attempt at murder, Sergeant Mason, United States Army, be fully pardoned, released and restored to all the privileges of citizenship. ment; And whereas, Sergeant Mason not only betrayed

A NEW SORT OF LAND CRANT.

The Virginia Legislature Proposes to Set Apart An Acre for Duelling Purposes. The bill to suppress duelling in Virginia came up Saturday in the House of Delegates on its second reading, and its main features were gave a humorous turn to the proceedings by offering a substitute for the bill. This provided that the State should purchase an acre of ground to be used exclusively for duelling purposes, and that all duels which took place thereon should be fought to the death. Mr. Mayo wished to offer an amendment to the substitute providing that when a duel was fought anybody who desired should be allowed to witness it upon the payment of an admission fee of ten cents, the proceeds of the exhibition to go to the widows and orphans of the deceased duellists. Mr. Frazier suggested that the fund realized would be very small, because visitors would be in as much danger as the combatants, owing to the prevalent wild shooting. Mr. Mayo said if the visitors were as lucky as the duellists he did not think they would incur any risk in attending the entertainment. It was finally agreed to print the bill and the substitute of Mr. Green. The latter gentleman, now seeing that his measure was seriously regarded, asked permission to withdraw the substitute, but the House refused his request.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Eastport, Me., has shipped 29,650,600 frozen herrings this winter.

It is believed that the worst of the small-pox epidemic at South Betnlehem, Penn., has passed.

The New York Board of Aldermen yesterday passed a resolution asking the President to pardon Mason.

The Anthracite Coal Company of Philadelphia will suspend production at the mines from April 13 to 25 inclusive.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania has decided to hold the next convention at Harrisburg, June 28. A destructive tornado passed over Lexington, Ky.. Tuesday afternoon, unroofing many houses and doing other damage.

In the New York libel suit of Rev. Mr. Hinman pariety Righer Heave for 2025 (10) Clara M. Kylach

against Bishop Hare for \$25,000, Clara M. Kulach charged the plaintiff with her seduction. Mrs. Phœbe Cousins, the woman suffrage advocate, has applied to President Arthur to be made one of the five commissioners to reorganize Utah.

Both houses of the Albany Legislature passed

Both houses of the Albany Legislature passed resolutions Tuesday asking President Arthur to remit the sentence of imprisonment against Sergeant Mason.

The body of the fat boy who recently died of small-pox at Pittsburg, has been taken to Rose Hill cemetery, Chicago. The body and casket weighed 1100 pounds.

weighed 1100 pounds.

Ephraim Davis of Taylorsville, N. C., convicted of being accessory before the fact to the murder of Caroline Thompson, has been sentenced to 99 years in the penitentiary.

The Governor of Illinois has commuted the sentence of Carlos, who was to be benered at Chicago.

The Governor of Illinois has commuted the sentence of Galus, who was to be hanged at Chicago on Friday, to imprisonment for life, on the representations that Galus is an imbeeile.

The schooner Fruit Girl has arrived at Burin, N. F., after a passage of 170 days from Liverpool. She was jammed in the ice for several weeks, and the crew was reduced nearly to starvation.

Engineer Peele of the Tombstone, Ark., Mill and Mining Company was assassinated in his office at Charleston, Sunday night, by two masked men, who entered his office, shot him down and fied.

Mrs. Grace Leacock of Buffalo, aged 106, died Wednesday. She had never been sick until February last. She leaves six children, ranging in age from 56 to 84 years, and thirty-three grandchil-

dren.

The crop reports from 178 points have been received at New York. At 162 winter wheat is reported better than last year, and at sixteen points damaged. Heavy rains have retarded seeding.

points damaged. Heavy rains have retarded seeding.

An east-bound construction train was wrecked on the Rock Island road, near Council Bluffs, la, yesterday afternoon, by the spreading apart of the track. Four train hands were injured and ten cars demolished.

Daniel Bermes, a well-known and wealthy brewer of New York, has had to be removed to the State asylum at Morris Plains because of an attack of insanity. He owns the largest lager beer brewery in New Jersey.

A. H. Palmer, a New York hotel proprietor, is missing. He is believed to have gone West with a woman. New York and Boston parties are pecuniarily interested in his departure to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Last year's cranberry crop of this country, according to Statistician N. R. French, was 461,025 bushels.—31,605 less than in 1880. New Jersey supplied 157,014, New England 155,825, Western States 143,186, New York 5000 bushels.

In the census report of Clarence King on the production of the precious metals, Maine is set down as having produced buillion from ore raised and treated during the census year valued at \$10,199, and New Hampshire bullton valued at \$26,999.

Captain Maels of the fishing schooner Pioneer, which arrived at Halifax, N. S., reports seeing

\$26,999.

Captain Maels of the fishing schooner Pioneer, which arrived at Halifax, N. S., reports seeing two fishing vessels, lying near Georges Bank, go down in a tremendous gale with all hands. The Pioneer had her decks swept, and was badly strained.

two fishing vessels, lying near Georges Bank, go down in a tremendous gale with all hands. The Pioneer had her decks swept, and was badly strained.

A snow slide last Wednesday night in Lake caryon, Cal., buried several mep. four of whom were killed. The bodies were recovered, but a second slide buried them under forty feet of snow. Other slides have occurred among the canyons, but with little injury.

Eugene V. Clad or Philadelphia was arrested Wednesday for mutilating coins. His plan was to take a \$5 gold piece, saw off the top, take out about \$2.40 worth of gold, and fill the cavity with platinum. Several pieces of the mutilated coins were found in the room.

The county treasurer, commissioners and auditors of Lebanon, Penn., have been charged with stealing the public funds by William M. Dorr, a prominent attorney, and a committee has been appointed to institute a prosecution. Much excitement prevails over the matter.

The amount of money to be invested in new enterprises in New Bedford the present season will be \$2,000,000, as will be seen by the following: Grinneli mill, \$800,000; Acushnet mill, \$750,000; Wamsutta rubber works, \$75,000.

New York horsemen are just now interested in a pair of horses, Tommy and Jerry, eight and nine years old, each forty-four inches high, that can pull an ordinary road wagon a mile in four minutes. They were bought in Montreal and bred in Michigan, and are said to have none of the usual stockiness of ponies.

Rev. Heury Ward Beecher, preaching on emigration Sunday, called the present Congress the "fool Congress" for cutting off the emigration of the Chinese, who, he said, were necessary to do the "uniquar" work. The Irish, he said, formed an admirable element of the nation's power, but they made mischief in a city government.

Scouts from Fort Assiniboine had just arrived there, and found the half-breed huts deserted. Advices from Marshal Henley say that after being released he was again selzed by the half-breeds, and narrowly escaped with his life. He says they were a hard

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

An easy money market has existed during the week, and, under a limited inquiry for the use of money, rates for loans and discounts have gradually softened, finally closing today at the following quotations: Good business paper, 50 per cent. discount; collateral loans, strict call, 5 per cent. up, according to the nature of the ecurity; but few transactions are recorded in prime notes and acceptances, which are quoted at 41/2@4 per cent. asked. The rate for balances between banks has dropped from 6.04 per cent., the latter being reached the gross exchanges were \$9.862,713, and for the week were \$66,658,741; the balances today were

\$1,421,290, and for the week \$3,988,499. New York funds have steadily sold at a discount, which today ranged from 25@30c. per \$1000. There is a decreased demand for money mong stock-brokers, which, as the stock market is moderately active, would go to show that more stocks and bonds are being purchased and paid for in full than is being bought on margins, which

fact is rather unusual.

Foreign exchapge is firm at slightly higher prices than on last Saturday. Sight. 4.891/2@ 4.893/4: sixty days. 4.861/2: commercial bills. 4.85; francs, sight, 5.1334; sixty days, 5.181/8@

On Thursday the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

There have been no reports of gold shipments

from New York during the week. On Wall street money has been easy, ruli: g at 4 5 per cent. at one time being offered as low as 2, and closing today offered at 3, last loan at this figure. The New York bank statement today is nce again a favorable one. The following are

The banks now hold \$3,338,100 in excess of the legal requirements.

During the week the New York market has been During the week the New York market has been active, and has also been one of great power so far as strength liee. The predictions of the buils have so far been fully verified, and as the ranks of this party are constantly being added to, and as the leaders have evidently a firm grip of the market, higher prices are hopefully looked for. The advance during the week has not been a rapid one, and in this point being all the healthier, but prices nave moved up slowly but steadily, the tone of the market appearing to gain strength as prices advanced. As was to be expected, this advance was tempered by some reactions, but these were confined to comparatively few stocks and were but temporary in their character. The props of the market rary in their character. The props of the market have been Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific and Western Union Telegraph Company, while the weak snots were the coalers, but subsequently these joined in and were carried along with the general market. Decided attacks were made at these joined in and were carried along with the general market. Decided attacks were made at times on Denver and the price would give way for the time being, only to bound back again, being ably and firmly supported. In fact, the market has not been visited by that reaction which was so generally expected would occur during the week. The general speculative public, which has so long held aloof from the market are now beginning to come in, in a small way, and it is pretty certain that the higher prices go the larger will grow the crowd of ourside operators. As to the influences at work, it is hardly discussed of late in this column. Suffice it to say, that the same reasons for higher figures and a better market hold as good today as they did a week ago. For the moment there is but little bear talk made public, although privately it is said that they are predicting doleful things. But it would seem that the current was against them, and although they may gain temporary advantages in certain stocks, it appears pretty evident that their reign is over, and that of the buils is under full way. Reactions must not be wondered at; in fact rather expected than otherwise, but when they do come they will probably last only for the time being.

The stock market closes today with prices from

do come they will probably last only for the time being.

The stock market closes today with prices from ½ to 134 per cent. (the latter in Lackawanna) above the opening. The following stocks were exceptions, closing at a decline from the opening figures: Lake Shore, Wabash and Missouri Pacific ½ lower each; Wabash preferred and St. Joseph preferred, ¾; Central Pacific and Canada Southern, ½. The strongest stocks today were Western Union, St. Paul and Lackawanna.

The Boston stock market during the past six days has been fairly active. Prices have been strong and higher, and although late in the week they reacted somewhat from the highest figures reached, at the close they had generally regained their, and in many instances, show even better prices, with a strong upward tendency prevailing. Strictly investment stocks and bonds have been rather dull, although very strong, attention being chiefly given to those securities of a more speculative character.

speculative character. Prices of Stocks and Bonds at 2.30 P. M. LAND COS. Bid. Asked 8 .. 55/8 .. 41/8 .. 75c .. 11/2 New Hamp. 80NDS. A.7&SF1sts.118¹/₄ 119 KC.F8&G7s.110 C P st 8s... — 118 Cataina... 50c 55c Contenture... — 1 A & P inc... — 35 Mex Cen 1sts 84½ Sonora 1sts..106½ 106% MassCen 1sts 84½ Sonora 1sts..106½ 106% A. T & S F ... 903½ Ch & W M... 74 F & P Mar... 24 F & P Mar... 24 F & P Mar... 24 Sonora 1sts... 106½ Ch & W M... 74 F & P Mar... 24 F & P Mar... 24 Sonora 1sts... 105½ Ch & W M... 74 F & P Mar... 25 Contenture... - 1 Contentu

Government Bonds. NEW YORK. March 27-10.20 a. m .- The follow-

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE, SATURDAY EVENING, March 25. (
The business situation has not changed much since last week. Buyers continue to operate cautiously, and there is no desire to increase liabilities more than is actually necessary. In the West there appears to be a large and increasing trade, with every prospect of a prosperous season. In Dry Goods there is more activity, and there is a stronger tone in all kinds of Cotton fabrics. Trade in Boots and Shoes continues to fail off, and buyers here at present only number twenty. Samples of fall goods are out, and we expect soon to report an improved demand. Clothing has been moving pretty well, and other branches of manuractured goods are in fair condition. The market for Wool has been quiet, with barely sustained prices. Cotton has been firm. Hides sustain a strong prices. Cotton has been brun. Hides sustain a strong tone, and sellers appear to be masters of the situation. Iron is not quite so firm, and all other Metals have been quiet. Oils are unchanged. Chemicals show no improvement in price. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand at higher prices. Hemp is higher, with considerable activity. The market for Flour continues to sustain its improved tone, and choice brands have sold at advanced prices. Corn sustains high prices. Oats are scarce and sell about as fast as they arrive. Grain being held at high rates in the West, there is no sign that it will be lower this month. Provisions have sold fairly and prices have been steady. Groce-ries have moved fairly, with a firm market for Sugar. The Fish trade is quiet. Choice Butter continues scarce, and fresh made lots have commanded full prices. Good grades of old Butter are pretty well cleared up, and the stock left is of a very inferior quality. Cheese has sold somewhat freely to exporters, but the local trade purchase sparingly, and prices are not any higner. Eggs have further declined, Beans are quiet. Potatoes and Onions are dull.

Beans are quiet. Potatoes and Onions are dull.

APPLES.—The market has been liberally sypplied and trade is necessarily light. We quote sale of choice at \$3.63 25 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bbl, and common to good at \$1 50.02 50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bbl.

BEANS.—The demand continues moderate, with the market still tending in favor of buyers. Yellow Eyes move slowly. Red Kidneys are also moving slow. We quote: Northern Pea, \$3 50.03 55 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush: do do common to good, \$2 85.03 60 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush: medium choice hand-picked. \$3 51.03 60 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush: do do common to good, \$2 85.03 50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush: do common to good, \$2 80.03 35 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush; do common to good, \$2 80.03 35 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush; do common to good, \$2 80.03 35 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush; do common to good, \$2 80.03 35 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush; do common, \$2 75.03 00 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush; do common, \$2 75.03 00 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush; Red Kidneys, \$2 75.02 90 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bush.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Commercial and Shipping
List.—Trade in this department is running lighter
than at this time last year, and contracts for this season's goods will soon be finished. Duplicates are small
and manufacturers are turning their attention to fall

Orders for Wax and Kip Boots have been and the outlook is promising for this class. There is a call for the higher grades, and a steady on about the same basis as last vear, there is no radical change. In stable lines will be a little broader, and in some fine ox toe will be used. Samples of Calf Boots will soon be ready for the fall trade. The siness in these goods has been satisfactory, where it is nothing of consequence doing, excepting up of old contracts. Samples are ready, when will soon be on the road. Shipments have

eased.

—Choice grades of Butter have been very on some desirable fresh lots prices have le higher than were raws last week. We Northern Dairy—Choice New York and 440c % b; do do fair to good, 35/37c % common, 26/30c % b. We quote New Joice creamery at 42/3/44c % b; do fair to \$2 h; choice ladle packed, 33/3/5/6 % \$3 h; choice ladle packed, 33/3/5/6 %

srime.
R.—We quote the last sales of Sheathing Cop28 th; and Bolts and Braziers' Copper at 30.
Yellow Sheathing Metal sells at 20c & 16.
We Metal Bolts at 22c & 16. Ingot Copper has
ifirm, and the last sales have been made at
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ if the market is firm and prices continue to or high mixed. CRANBERRIES.—Sales have been in small lots and grices are nominally unchanged. We quote sales of thoice Cape at \$14@16 % bbl; country at \$10@13 %

DRIED APPLES.—The market has been dull for partered and sliced Apples. Evaporated have been full. We quote the sales of Southern quartered to 4644.00 % by the sliced, 445.00 % by to sliced, 445.00 % by to warrened to sliced, 5604.00 % by the sast and North quartered. 5604.00 % by to sliced, 5604.00 % by the sloce waporated, 18014 % by to sliced, 5604.00 % by the sloce waporated, 18014 % by to sloce on the sloce waporated. East and North quartered. 5204-2c. 8. 16; do sheed. 10:012c 8! b.
DRUGS. DYES AND CHEMICALS.—There has been a fair demand and prices remain about the same. We quote Alcohol at \$2 2602.28 Bbcal; Brown Sugar of Lead at 74:08c; and white at 15:0154/2c; American Castor Oil sells at 13:0134/2c Rb.in bils and cases; German Sulphate Quinine at \$2 10:02 30; American at \$2 10:02 30; Soda Ash at \$1 60:04.65; Bleaching Powders at \$1 10; Sal Soda at \$1 16; Caustic Soda at \$2.10:02 30; Soda Ash at \$1 60:04.65; Bleaching Powders at \$1 10; Sal Soda at \$1 16; Caustic Soda at \$3 20:06.3 35; Scily Crude Brimstone at \$28:30:26 30; ton; Morphine at \$3 80:3 90; Opium at \$3 50:03 75; in bond, and \$1 advance duty paid; Balsam Tola at 50:055c; Oxalic Acid at 133/26/14c; Balsam Peru at \$4.50:04.75; Cutch at 54/26c; Cream Tartar at 32:0/23/2c for crystals, and 334/26/34c for powdered; Potato Starch at 54/26/54c; Bichromate Potash at 54/26/16c; American; Prussiate at 24/24/2c for yellow, and 52:053c for red; refined Camphor at 24/26/2c. Dick and other articles at prices previously noted. DRY GOODS.—There has been a satisfactory business doing in cotton and woodlen goods, and prices are but little changed.

DYEWOODS.—St Domingo Logwood remains un-

DRY GOODS.—There has been a satisfactory business doing in cotton and woodlen goods, and prices are but little changed.

DYEWOODS.—St Domingo Logwood remains unchanged, with sales at \$19@24 @ ton. All the other Dyewoods continue quiet. Fustic ranges from \$24@25 % ton, as to quality.

EGGS.—We quotes sales of Eastern at 17c % doz; New York and Vermont, 16½@17c % doz; Canada, 16½c % doz; Western, 16%16½c % doz.

FEED.—The sales of Shorts have been at \$23 00@ \$24 00 % ton: Fine Feed at \$23@24 % ton; and Middings range from \$26@27 % ton. Cotton Seed Meal has been selling at \$22@30 % ton.

FISH.—There has been a light demand for Codfish and prices are steady. We quote sales of pickle cured lank at \$5 12½5 25 for large; medium Codfish at \$425@4 \$0 % qu. Large Georges have been sold at \$4 the outports; and medium at \$4.750 % qul. Have been selling at \$3.25@3 50 % oil. Mackerel have been selling at \$3.25@3 \$0 % oil. Mackerel have been ulight request, with sales of Nova Scotia large 3s at \$9.9 % bbl. Shore Mackerel have been selling at \$5.50 % oil. Mackerel have been quiet, with sales of large shore splits at \$5.50 % 50, and Eastern round at \$2.50@3 % bbl. Smoked Herring have been sold at 18c for medium scaled. Bloaters have sold at 60@65% box. Alewives and Salmon have been quiet.

FLOUR.—There has been a firm feeling, with an

have sold at 60@65\$ box. Alewives and Salmon have been quilet.

FLOUR.—There has been a firm feeling, with an increased demand. We quote the market as follows: Spring wheats—Western superfine. \$4 25@4 75; common extras, \$5 00@5 75; Wisconsin. \$5 00@6 50; Minnesota bakers. \$5 50@7 50; Minnesota and Wisconsin patents, \$7 50@9 00. Winter wheats—Choice patents, \$7 50@8 00; do common to good, \$7 00@7 25; Ohio, \$6 25@6 75; Minlengn. \$6 25@6 75; Indiana, \$6 25@ 700 Tillinois, \$6 75@7 50; StLouts, \$6 75@7 50; Soutnern family flour, \$6..., \$6..

 $92^{\circ}3^{\circ}$ in INDIGO.—We quote sales of Indigo as follows; Fine Bengal at \$1.70@2; good consuming grades at \$1.50@1.70; ordinary at \$1.20@1.40; Guatemala at \$1.10@1.30.

Bengal at \$1.002; good consumer graces at \$1.000 1 30.

1 70; ordinary at \$1 2001 40; Guatemala at \$1.100 1 30.

(RON.—The market for Pk Iron has been quiet, and the demand moderate. The sales have been at \$26 30.0 % ton, as to quality, for American Pig, and Scotch Pig has ranged from \$24 00027 00 % ton. Bar Iron has been quiet and prices remain as before noticed. The sales have been at \$2 9003 25 % 100 fbs for refined quality. American Sheet Iron has been selling at 44.065496 % b. as to quality. American Steet Rails have been quiet, and sales have been at \$55.060 % ton. Iron Kalls are duil and nominal, with sales at \$45.050 % ton.

(EAD—Pig Lead has been quiet and sales have been at 54.060546 % it and Lead Pipe at 74.06 % it. Sheet Lead at 8c; Tin-lined Pipe at 15c % it; and Block Tia-Pipe at 35c % it. Old Lead has been taken in exchange for new at 4%c for solid and 4%c for tea.

LEATHER.—There has been a moderate demand for Hemtors sole Leather, and the sales have been at 24.025c.12 % it, as to quality and weight. Union tanned Leather has been in fair demand; sales at \$4.03749c for backs; and \$0.033c it is for crop. Rough upper Leather has been in fair demand; sales at \$4.03749c for backs; and \$0.033c it is for crop. Rough upper Leather has been in fair demand; sales at \$4.0350c; and finished Caif at \$2.000.11 in moderate demand; sales of Hendock at \$2.000.25 c; selected lots at 2.7.028c % lb. Rough Caif Skins have sold at 4.050c; and finished Caif at \$0.000 c in the different kinds of finished Leather have been in steady demand.

The market is firm for all kinds and the demand has been steady.

MALT.—We quote State, 2 rowed, at \$1.010: do. 6 rowed, \$1.100112; Canada West, 6 rowed, \$1.20012.

MALT.—We quote State, 2 rowed, at \$1.010: do. 6 rowed, \$1.100112; Canada West, 6 rowed, \$1.20012.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—There has been a light supply of Maple Sugar. Old Symp has been moving slowly. We quote new sugar in cakes at \$1.40.150 22 h; do do in tubs, 10.0120 22 h; do do do do 50.660 22 h; do do in tubs, 10.0120 22 h; do do do do 50.660 22 h; do do do 50.660 22 kg al.

MOLASSES.—There continues to be a fair demand at steady prices. We quote common to choice Porto Rico at 40.063 22 gal. Clenfuegos at 55.030; and boiling grades. 50 test, at 380... 22 gal. New Orleans Molasses has been quiet but firm, with sales in the range of 55.075 22 kg for common and fancy.

NALLS.—We quote sales at \$3.50 22 kg for 10.400 60.04 keg, with the usual discount of 10 22 cent to the trade.

NAVAL STORES.—There continues a fair demand for Spirits Turpentine, and sales have been at 57 (358 2 gal. Tar continues quiet and sales have been confined to small lots at fail prices. Rosin and Pitch are in moderate demand, with sales in small lots.

NITRATEOF SUDA.—Nitrate of Soda has been selling at 3 c 2 h.

OATS.—There has been a quiet market for Oats,

ush. POTATOES.—Receipts of foreign Potatoes having

POULTRY AND GAME.—There continues a good de

cluding small sized at the outside price. Lard has been firm, with sales at 114/20113/c 3 B. including city and Western.

RICE.—The demand for Louisiana and Carolina has been good. We quote sales of Carolina 6:074/20 3 B; Louisiana to 14/2016/20 B; B; Rangoon at 54/20 3 B; Louisiana to 14/2016/20 B; B; Rangoon at 54/20 3 B; RVE.—The market remains quiet and sales nave been confined to small lots at \$7.03 E B bush.

SALT.—Trade is light but prices are steady. We quote Cadiz and Tranant \$1.002 3 B bush.

SALTPETRE.—The market continues quiet, with sales at 5/2004/20 B; B.

SEEDS.—Calcutta Linseed has been quiet; sales have been nominally at \$2.15 B bush. Western Flaxseed is quiet, and the sales have been at \$1.3801/40 B bush. Canary Seed at \$1.70.2 2 S B bush. Rep Top at \$3.10.03 25 \$ bush. and Timothy seed at \$2.75.0 2 SO. Clover Seed Seed at \$1/20.2 \$ B bush. Rep Top at \$3.10.03 25 \$ bush. and Timothy seed at \$2.75.0 2 SO. Clover Seed Seed at \$1/20.2 \$ B bush. SPICES.—There has been a moderate demand for Spices and sales have been confined to jobbing lots.

SPIRITS.—Foreign Spirits continue in fair demand and prices remain unchanged. Domestic Spirits have been in fair request. New England Rum has been selling at \$1.45.01.50 \$ gal for new, and \$1.60.05 \$ gal for old, as to quality.

STARCII.—We quote the following as the current prices: Potato, 51/205/40; Corn, 37/80/40; choice do, 41/2056; Wheat, 70/80 \$ B.

SUGAR.—Market continues quiet out steady for raw Sugars. We quote the sales of fair to good rethining nominally at 71/40/3 c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, and the market is steady. We quote cubes at 100; powdered at 92/40; granulated at 91/40; confectioners A. 93/80; standard A. 91/40; extra vellow C. 83/80; yellow C, 75/80; golden yellow C, 71/80 B B.

SUMAC.—We quote sales of fair to good rethining nominally at 71/40/3 c. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, and the market is steady. We quote cubes at 100; powdered at 92/40; confectioners A. 93/80; standard A. 91/40; extra vellow C. 83/80;

NEW YORK MARKE .

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand for export fair, but home trade quiet. We quote: Flour—No 2, 83-36 seprentine, 83 85@4 50; extra spring, 84 50/24 90; Western spring, XX and XXX, 85@7; Western winter shipping extras, 84 75@5 10; do XX and XXX, 85 607; wothern bakers' and family brands, 86@7 75; Southern shipping extras, 85 35@5 85. Rye flour—Superfine, 84 25@4 80. Coru meal—Western, etc. 83 25@3 65; Brandywine, 83 65@3 75. Rye feed, 4t ton, 822 50; wheat feed, \$23 for coarse, and \$24@26 for fine. extras. So. 67: Southern shipping extras. \$5 3576 SS. Ryo flour—Superfine, \$4 2564 80. Coru meal—Western, etc. \$5 2563 65; Brandywine, \$3 6563 75. Ryo feed, \$4 con, \$22 50; wheat feed, \$25 for coarse, and \$25626 for flower at 12.11 for April, 12.36; do out 1, 12 7.16c; sales. \$53 bales. Futures were dult, 10 closing slightly lower at 12.11 for April, 12.39c for May, 12.47c for June, 12.64c for July, 12.78c for May, 12.47c for June, 12.64c for July, 12.78c for August, 12.41c for September, 11.75c for October, 11.52c for November, and 11.53c for December; sales, 80.000 bates. Receipts at the ports today, 9304 bales. PROVISIONS.—Pork steady and quiet: old mess, \$16 50616 75; new, \$17 50.911 775. Bacon was quiet. Out meats steady; sales, 500 smoked shoulders, \$14,200 pickled do, 75%c: 5000 fbs rib bellies, 10 bs, 94/2c, and 5000 12 lbs, 94/2c. Beef and beef hams quiet. Lard higher and firm; sales on the spot. 600 tierces, including April, 10.95@11.024gc; May, 11@11.124/2c; Julne, 11.10@11.124/2c; Julne, 11.10@11.224/2c; July, 11.174/2c; saler vear, 10.824/2c. Dressed hoge easy at \$1/266. Sutter firm for fine grades; creamery, \$156-44c. State tubs, \$55.00c that firthis, \$3642c; Western factory, late made, 12/2655c; dairy, 256/37c; roll, 24/28c. Cheese steady; State factory, 99 12/4c; Otho do, \$8/21/4c; skins, 166c. Eggs, fresh Southern and Western, 16 denne, 12/2655c; dairy, 25/37c; roll, 24/28c. Cheese steady; State factory, 99 12/4c; Otho do, \$8/21/4c; skins, 166c. Eggs, fresh Southern and Western, 6/21/26c; nar by, 18c. GRAIN.—Wheat in fair denne factor and significant and western, 16/21/2c; nar by, 18c. Grain and 16/2c; nar by, 1

[Special Correspondence of The Sunday Globe.]

GLOUCESTER, March 25—(For the week past).—There have been 36 arrivals from Georges, with about 760,000 pounds codish and 21.000 pounds todish in 21.000 pounds codish; 2 from Western Banks, with 15.000 pounds codish; 2 from Western Banks, with about 1.0,000 pounds codish; 2 from Western Banks, with about 25.000 pounds halbut; 7 from the Banks, with about 255.000 pounds halbut; 7 from the Banks, with about 255.000 pounds halbut; and 7 from Grand Menan, with 800,000 frozen herring. Whole number of arrivals, 53. Total receipts, 875.000 pounds codish, 288.000 pounds halbut; and 800.000 herring. Many of the Georges fleet were forced to return with very light fares, owing to damage sustained by the late gale on the Banks. Receipts for the season thus far are not up to receibts of previous seasons. We quote: Large Georges Cod, 86 % qui; medium do do, \$4 500.... % qui; large Bank. \$5 60 % qui; medium do do, \$4 500.... % qui; large shore Cod, \$5 750.... % qui; large shore Cod, \$5 750..... % qui; large shore Cod, \$5 750.... % qui; large shore Cod, \$

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending March 24, 1882:
Western cattle, 1686; Eastern cattle, 349; Northern cattle, 360. Total, 2405.
Western sheep and lambs, 4600; Northern sheep and lambs, 2926; Eastern sheep and lambs, Total, 7526.
Swine, 12,579. Veals, 585. Horses, 154.
PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE PER 100 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT.
Extra quality.

AROUND MANASSAS.

Where Pope Groped His Way Like a Man Blindfolded

And Jackson Swooped Down on His Rear---Kearney's Charge.

A Federal Army in the Dark-Why General Porter Was Cashiered.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Jackson is moving!" So said the Federal signal flags on the morning

of the 25th of August, 1862.
Pope had fallen back from his line on the
Rapidan and retreated behind the Rappahannock. Lee had followed him and meant to attack. A part of the Confederates had forced the crossing of the river, and the two great commanders were moving their chess men here and there as they made ready for the great battle which could not

long be delayed. Jackson was at Jefferson, on Lee's left. On the morning of the 25th he took the road to Amissville, and after crossing the river there he turned to the northeast, in the direction of Waterloo. It was then that the Federal signal flags waved the news. With his right wing flags waved the news. With his right wing and centre, Lee meant to face Pope and hold him where he was until Jackson had carried out a plan. What was it, and where was he going? Pope did not know. From the direction of the march Jackson could strike into the Shenandoah, or he could swing into the rear of the Federal army. Which course he would take no one in that Federal army knew or seemed to care. At least no energetic movement was made to find that Federal army knew or seemed to care. At least no energetic movement was made to find cut, and by and by Pope made up his mind that Jackson had started for the Shenandoah, and would bother him no more. All day long of the 25th Jackson pushed ahead at cavalry pace, and by the next evening he was at Bristol Station, squarely in the rear of the Federal army. Instead of turning to the west at Salem and making for the valley, he had turned east and marched for Manassas. Five thousand Federals posted in Thoroughfare Gap could have held him until the arrival of an army corps,

But There Were No Federals in the Gap. Pope had seen Lee cut 25,000 men off his army and swing them beyond the Federal right, and and swing them beyond the Federal right, and yet he took no steps to guard the approaches to his rear until too late. As the hours passed by Jackson hurried on and on and on, expecting each hour that his great movement would be exposed, but never meeting with the slightest opposition. Had he found a division holding Thoroughfare Gap he must have turned back. On the night of the 26th, when he struck the railroad Pone sent a single regiment down on the

coupfiare Gap he must have turned back. On the night of the 26th, when he struck the railroad, Pope sent a single regiment down on the cars to drive away the "intruders," supposing that Mosby had dashed in. Instead of Mosby with 100 guerillas it was Jackson with 25,000 fighters. It was only on the morning of the 27th that Pope realized that any considerable body of Confederates was in his rear.

Manassas was the great Federal storehouse. It was a part of Jackson's plan to destroy everything, and he lost not an hour in beginning his work. Ewell was sent in the direction of the Federal army, and the weak federal guard over the depot was speedily overcome. Then for an hour or two, Jackson's men were let loose on the stores. There was everything there to tempt a solder's appetite, and the Confederates had not eaten full rations for three days. Men ate their fill, and then loaded themselves down with sugar, bacon, canned fruits and choice hospital stores. Jackson's march to Centerville could be traced by empty cans and bottles and the stores which the then three of carrying. What could not be eaten or carried away was to be burned, and it was only when that great cloud of smoke rolled heavenwards that Pope knew any part of Jackson's plans. Official Confederate reports show that they removed or destroyed supplies which had cost the Federal government millions of dollars. One of the captures was a field battery of eight guns, complete even to horses, and this battery was

Sending Death Into the Union Ranks Two Days Later.

On the afternoon of the 27th, in pushing forward towards Manassas to develop the enemy, Hooker ran upon Ewell, and a battle opened Moker ran upon Eweil, and a battle opened which did not close till the dusk of evening. Jackson depended on Ewell to stay there until the stores were destroyed, and at sundown sent him word to fall back. Hooker plumed himself on having driven the enemy across Broad Run and put him to flight, but Ewell was retiring in obedience to orders. It was a fight between divisions only, but so hotly contested and so bravely maintained that neither line had been driven a hundred feet when Jackson's order came. Pope reached Hooker after the fight and then made up his mind that Jackson was at Manassas and could be bagged. Orders were instantly despatched to different corps commanders to concentrate on Manassas, but before any brigade outside of Hooker's division had advanced a rod Jackson was moving. Pope expected him to remain at Manassas until the Federal army found it convenient to bag him, and great was his surprise when he dashed out of the woods on the morning of the 28th to find Jackson gone. The Federal bag was ready but the victim was nowhere to be seen. In what direction had he gone?

Pope killed himself as a leader when he issued his bombastical proclamation to the army, but he was a fighter for all that. He fell back from Rapidan the stores and the program and the project was his surprise and the gone?

Saving Pope by Holding Longstreet from

his bombastical proclamation to the army, but he was a fighter for all that. He fell back from Rapidan to shorten his lines and secure a better fighting position. The best military writers have praised his sagacity in this. He meant to fight Lee on the Rappahanock, but Lee, Jackson, Providence and one or two other things prevented. Lee mystified him by certain movements.

Providence Sent a Rain Which Swelled the River

and prevented Pope from crossing part of his forces to assail Lee's rear and flank. A corps commander retired from a position he should have beld. Jackson cut loose, and no Federal knew his objective point. Pope did not believe Jackson would dare swing into his rear. He did not suspect that it was Lee's plan to march after Jackson and pour through the same Thoroughfare Gap to join him.

ker lost his wits at Chancellorsville. Burn-Hooker lost his wits at Chancellorsville. Burnside lost his at Fredericksburg. Pope did not lose his around Manassas, but he failed to discover what the enemy were doing, and all his moves were made in the dark. He sent orders by one courier and countermanded them by another. He marched divisions and corps all day and countermarched them at night. After Jackson had been gone from Manassas ten hours Pope ordered up a corps to cut his marching line in two! He expected to find Jackson on the 28th where the was on the 27th. He expected him to retreat through 27th. He expected him to retreat through Throughfare Gap, when Jackson knew that Lee was coming to join him through the same gap. He expected Jackson was after the wagon trains in one direction while he was really marching in another direction while he was really marching in another direction to pick his position to wait for Lee's arrival. Pope was no coward; neither was he an incompetent. But he was mystified and dumbfounded and groping his way from hour to hour. As soon as it was discovered that Jackson had gone toward Centerville, Pope acted with energy, but he made a mistake. He could not contribute the contribute of the contri

Would Presently Find Itself Between Two

Confederate Armies. Pope had his plan to bag Jackson-Jackson had his plan to hold Pope until Lee came up. In this determined attempt to gobble Jackson, Pope or dered McDowell to close in. To obey he must leave Thoroughfare Gap undefended. He took the responsibility of detaching the divisions of King and Ricketts and leaving them behind, but as soon as Lee made his appearance these divisions retired and permitted him to pour through and join Lockson.

what is known as the battle of Gainesville was brought about through a mistake of Jackson. A Federal column on the march to a new position was supposed by him to be in retreat, and he gave orders for an attack. The blue column wheeled into battle-line at the sound of the first gun, and for about three hours the conflict was close and bloody. On the Federal side king's division alone was engaged, and though opposed by superior numbers they could not be driven a single foot. When Jackson discovered his mistake he would have drawn off, but this theffederals would not let him do. As Gainesville was the mistake of Jackson, so was droveton the mistake of Pope. Still following up his theory that he could bay Jackson, he made the attack at Groveton on what he supposed was Jackson's army, but which was in reality the entire Confederate force, Lee having come up and been in line for many hours. Porter was to come up on Jackson's flank at Groveton, and was court-martialed and cashiered for his failure to do so. And yet, when Porter was ready to move, he found Longstreet in his front. Porter knew what Pope had to learn hours after—that the Confederate army was all pp. Porter held 15,000 Confederates from pushing on to Groveton. When the order was sent him to move against Jackson

Lee Was Supposed to be Still on the Other Side of the Gap.

McDowell interpreted the same order to suit his ideas, and no charge was brought against him. King and Ricketts fell back from Thoroughfare Gap against all orders, letting Lee in, and yet

Late in the afternoon, after several hours of terrific fighting, and after Milroy. Schenck, Reypolds and Schurz had taken their commands in
and fought them until exhausted and obliged \$25 an approved Orientalist thick upon him.

fall back, Pope saw that Jackson could not be driven by any such fighting. The Confederate centre was protected by a railroad embankment. Pope determined to mass a crack brigade and burl it upon the centre, and to follow it with a division. Hooker was to lead, and he selected Grover's brigade of five regiments. It was composed of regiments from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, and every man knew that desperate fighting was in store for him. With muskets loaded and bayonets fixed, the blue regiments advanced at a steady pace. Confederate shells tore through the ranks, and grape and canister cut wide gaps in the lines, but nothing stopped the onward march. Now they halt to Geliver their fire, and then they rush for Jackson's centre with cheers which are heard two miles away. Alter that one volley they must depend on the bayonet alone. They dashed into the smoke, over the dead and wounded, through the woods and thickets, and Jackson's first line of battle was fall back. Pope saw that Jackson could not be Origin and History of the Flag

Driven from the Embankment with Cold

Steel at Their Backs.

There was a shock—a grapple—and that Federal wedge had entered Jackson's centre. Pausing

Mad Phil Kearney Been Ordered to Lead

a Single Company

against all the artillery in the Confederate service he would not have flinched. Gallant as any

cavalier or old-brave as any knight of history, if the whisper had reached his ears that death

And Still Pope Labored Under the Delusion

that he had only Jackson's army in front of him.

Stephen D. Lee was there with all his artillery-

Saving Pope by Holding Longstreet from

Moving On,

was to be degraded and disgraced, and his judges

son-wno left bridges for his artillery-who

skulked away from Thoroughfare Gap at Lee's thunder and let him through to Jackson's aid! Pope groped his way over those fields like a man

TONS OF GOLD. The Will by Which an Amsterdam Israelite

is Remembered in History.

(New York Sunday Dispatch.)

Amsterdam a Jewish banker named Pinedo. He

had amassed enormous wealth, of which he made

five tons of gold.

I lend to the said city for ten years, and with-

I lend to the said city for ten years, and without interest, the sum of 1,500,000 florins.

I give to every Christian church at Amsterdam and at the Hague the sum of 10,000 florins each, and to the church in the southern quarter of Amsterdam 20,000 florins.

I give to each Christian orphanage in the two towns the sum of 10,000 crowns.

I give to the poor of Amsterdam forty shiploads of peat.

of peat.

I give to the orphan who shall first quit the orphanage 1000 florins, and to the one who shall succeed him 600 florins.

I give to the synagogue at Amsterdam two and a half tons of gold.

I give to the Portuguese orphanage 50,000 crowns.

crowns.

I lend to the government, at 3 per cent interest, ten tons of gold, on condition that the interest shall be paid to the Jews domiciled at Jerusalem, the capital to belong to the government in correction.

Jerusalem, the capital to belong to the government in perpetuity.

I give to the German synagogue 5000 florins.
I give to my nephew Ovis thirty-one tons of gold, with all my houses and appurtenances.
I give to my widow ten tons of gold.
I give to my other relations, in equal portions, 10,000 crowns.
I give to each of my neighbors who shall assist at my funeral 100 ducats.
I give to every unmarried person of either sex who shall be present at my burial 100 florins, and

who shall be present at my burial 100 florins, and to every Christian priest in Amsterdam and at the Hague 100 crowns, and to every sacristan

the Hagde 100 crowns, and to every sacristan fifty crowns.

The reader must know, though, that a ton of gold reads bigger than it is. That lump sum was held in those days to be worth 100,000 florins, or \$50,000, so that the fifty-eight and a half tons the generous banker disposed of figured up to \$3,175,000. Altogether he disposed of a fortune of about \$6,000,000 after a fashion that would put many a so-called "liberal" Christian to shame.

A Humbug Hindoo.

Strolling about the streets of Frankfort one day,

Henri Vieuxtemps, the violinist, was induced to enter one of the booths by a huge picture, profes-

sing to be the life-like portrait of the "Incom-

parable Indian Giant" on view inside. Of huge stature and olive-tawny complexion, the giant looked, every incn of him, like an overgrown Hindoo. While Vieuxtemps was contemplating him with pensive interest, he broke out into loud and voluble utterance, accompanied by lively gesticulation. The great violinist found himself able to understand every word of the Indian giant, who was spouting Walloon, his as well as Vieuxtemp's native idiom. As soon as he stopped to take breath, Vieuxtemps put a question to him in their common dialect. "For Heaven's sake," replied the alarmed colossus, "do not betray me. If you tell the audience I am no Indian, but a brave Belgian, they will pull down the booth about our eare." "Your secret is safe with me," said Vieuxtemps, and, addressing the bystanders, who had histened to the above collogry with rapt attention, gravely

familiarity with the curious language spoken by their friend on the stage. So saying, he bowed

the following disposition in his will:

Banners Under which Our Fathers Fought, Bled and Died.

of Our Union.

Facts Concerning The Standards of Louisiana and Texas.

When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfuried her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dies
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light.

[J. R. Drake.

There was a shock—a grapple—and that Federal wedge had entered Jackson's centre. Pausing only a minute to reform, the blue brigade rushed at the second line, bent its back upon the third, and for minutes men jabbed with the bayonet, struck with clubbed muskets, and fired at such close range that the flames of the powder seemed to follow the bullets through the victims. Two lines had been carried—the third was fighting as regiments fight when they realize that retreat means disaster to a whole army. Confederates who helped to bury the dead at that point say that scores of blue and gray clutched each other as they went down in the agonies of death. Dozens of men lay dead with bayonets pinning the corpse to earth. Grover's brigade was to have been supported by a division, but that division did not come. The wedge had penetrated—Jackson's third line could not stand another blow, and yet not another Federal advanced. Why? No need to ask Pope—he had no explanations. Longstreet was there at noon, and yet when that charge was made, hours later, Pope was seeking to bag Jackson and ignorant that he had been reinforced. Slowly the blue lines yielded, retreating foot by foot, and when that brigade had reached the Federal lines again it had left 500 dead behind it. It had penetrated Jackson's centre—it had left 500 corpses in its path—nothing more. Pope could have advanced his whole line as well as a single brigade. History is silent as to why he did not. He was trying to bag Jackson. Did he expect to do it by throwing him men to shoot at? When Grover was driven back, bloodstained and defeated, Kearney was ordered to try the same dash at another point. He put himself at the head of Stevens' division and he rushed upon A. P. Hill. At the commencement of the American revolution there was a variety of flags displayed in the revolted colonies. The Union flags mentioned so frequently in the newspapers of 1774 were the ordinary English ensigns, bearing the Union Jack. These generally bore some patriotic motto such as "Liberty," "Liberty and Property," and "Liberty and Union." After the battle of Lexington the Connecticut troops displayed on their standard the arms of the colony with the motto, "Qui transtulit, sustinet"; and later by an act of the Provincial Congress, the regiments were distinguished by the colors of their flags, as for the Seventh blue and for the Eighth orange. The early ships of New York are said to have displayed a beaver, the device of the seal of New Netherlands, on their ensigns. It is uncertain what flag, if any, was used by the Americans at Bunker Hill. The flag displayed by Putman at Prospect Hill on July 18, following, was red, with "Qui transtulit, sustinet," on one side, and on the other side an "Appeal to Heaven." This last motto was adopted April 29, 1776, by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, as

The One to be Borne on the Flag of the

Congress of the colony, a white flag with a green pine trec. What flag Arnold carried in his expedition to the Canadas is not known. The first armed vessel commissioned by Washington sailed under the "Pine Tree" flag. The first republican flag un-"Pine Tree" flag. The first republican flag unfurled in the Southern States was blue, with a white crescent on the upper corner next to the staff, designed by Colonel William Moultrie of Charleston, at the request of the Council of Safety, and was holsted on the fortifications of that city in September, 1775. The flag displayed on the east bastion of Fort Sullivan, afterward called Moultrie, on June 28, 1776, was the same, with the word "Liberty" on it. On the west bastion waved the flag called the "Great Union," first raised by Washington at Cambridge, January 2, 1776. This consisted of thirteen alternate red and white stripes of the present flag of the United States, with the cross of St. George and St. Andrew emplazoned on the blue cotton in place of the stars. This flag was carried also by the fleet under the command of Commodore Esek Hopkins when it sailed from the Delaware Capes, February 17, 1776. Hopkins had the device of a rattlesnake in the act of striking, with the motte: "Don't tread on me," This emblem was suggested probably by the cuts displayed in the newspapers at that time, which represented a snake divided into thirteen parts, each bearing the abbreviation of a colony with the motto beneath: "Join or Die," typifying the necessary of union. The snake was represented generally with thirteen rattles; sometimes tt was coiled around the pine tree at its base and sometimes depicted at full length on a field of furled in the Southern States was blue, with a dashed straight at Hill, who was on Jackson's left.

Every Federal history which is written in truth will admit that Hill was outnumbered on the start. Some of his men had only three or four rounds of ammunition left when Kearney swept down upon them. They were rolled back, and Jackson's left was actually turned and taken in flank. Then again men fought with clubbed muskets—with the bayonet—even with branches twisted off the trees and rocks pulled from the soil. Gregg's brigade received the first shock. What it cost him is told in Confederate reports. In five minutes he was out of ammunition and figuting with the bayonet alone. In a brief quarter of an hour that one brigade had lost over 600 men. It was pushed back, but it could not be routed. Regiments who had not a cartridge fell back in order with bayonets pointed towards the Federals. Where was the support? Did Pope expect that one division to bag Jackson? It had almost cut him in two in the centre, but when it had done all that desperate men could do Hill threw forward two fresh brigades, and Kearney was driven back, leaving a thousand dead and wounded to prove his valor.

And Still Pope Labored Under the Delusion

Thirteen Alternate Red and White and Red and Blue Stripes. The official origin of the grand "Union Flag" is involved in obscarity. At the time of its adoption at Cambridge the colonies still acknowledged the right of the mother country and therefore retained the blended crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, changing only the field of the old ensign for the thirteen stripes emblematic of the Union. The colors of the stripes may have been suggested by the red flag of the army and the white flag of the navy previously in use. The thirteen stripes are supposed to have been used first on a banner presented in 1774 or 1775 to the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse by Captain Abreham Markoe and which are still in possession of the troop. After the Declaration of Independence the emblems of the British banner became inappropriate, but they were retained in the flag until the following year. On June 14, 1777, Congress resolved that the flag of the Union be composed of thirteen stars and a blue field, representing a new constellation. This is the first recorded legislative action for the adoption of a national flag. The resolution was not promulgated officially until September 3, although the newspapers published it a month earlier. It is supposed that the flag was first unfuried by Paul Jones, in command of the Ranger, to which he was appointed on the same day that the resolution designing the flag was passed. It is not known by whom the stars were suggested. By some they have been ascribed to John Adams, and by others it has the right of the mother country and therefore re-

Stephen D. Lee was there with all his artillery—
Porter was being held by a Confederate force, and
yet Pope would not believe it. Even when the
Confederates shortened their line for an expected
advance by the whole Federal army at sunset,
Pope was pleased to construe it into a retreat,
and he pushed three brigades into a position
where they were decimated and driven out. Six
thousand Federal dead were lying on the field of
Groveton—every assault of Pope's had been repulsed, and yet he sat down and telegraphed,
after being forced to believe Longstreet had come
up: were surgested. By some they have been ascribed to John Adams, and by others it has been urged that the entire flag was borrowed from the coat-of-arms of the Washington family, but both conjectures are without proof

The Thirteen Stars of the Flag of 1777 were arranged in a circle, although no form was remained unchanged until 1794, when, on motto of Senator Bradley of Vermont, which State, with of Senator Bradley of Vermont, which State, with Kentucky, had been admitted into the Union, it was resolved that from and after May 1, 1795, the flag of the United States consist of fifteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the Union contain fifteen stars, white in a blue field. This flag was used in the war of 1812 and 1814. The act made no previous provision for future alterations, and none were made until 1818, although seventeen new States had in the meantime been admitted into the Union of the State or Indiana, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag. A bill was reported January 2, 1817, but was not acted on, which embodied the suggestions of Capwere to be the men who left fords open to Jackorders which he never wrote. He filled every road with wagon trains and then expected whole army corps to march at the rate of three miles an hour. The best Federal military authority, writing for the years to come, and writing in a spirit of peace, with all the facts before them, have pointed out such grave errors and serious mistakes in his campaign that readers must wonder that any part of his army reached a haven of safety. acted on, which embodied the suggestions of Cap-tain Samuel Reid, distinguished for his defence of the brig General Armstrong against a superior British force in Fayal Roads in 1814, who recom-British force in Fayai Roads in 1814, who recommended the reduction of the stripes to the original thirteen and the adoption of the stars equal to the number of States, formed in one large star, and a new star to be added every Fourth of July next succeeding the admission of each new State. On April 4, 1814, a bill embracing these surgestions, with the exception of that designing the manner of arranging the stars, was approved by the president, and on the 18th of the same month the flag thus established was holsted on the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, although its existence did not begin until the following Fourth of July. In 1859, when Congress passed a vote of thanks to Captain Reid

The Author of the Pesign of the Flag. I bequeath to the city of Amsterdam the sum of

The Author of the Design of the Flag, it was suggested that the mode of arrangement of the stars should be prescribed by law, but the matter was overlooked. The stars in the union of matter was overlooked. The stars in the union of flags used in the War Department of the government are generally arranged in one large star; in the navy flags they are invariably set up in parallel lines. The blue union, which now contains thirty-seven stars, when used separately is called the Union Jack. The United States revenue flag, adopted in 1799, consists of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternating red and white, the union white with the national arms in dark blue. The union used separately constitutes the Revenue Jack. The American yacht flag is like the national flag, with the exception of the union, which displays a white fowl anchor in a circle of thirteen white stars in a blue field.

In the year 1810, some forty years after the banner of the Stars and Stripes was flung to the breeze, a lone star flag was unfurled within the present limits of the State of Louisiana as the standard of a galiant band of filibusters. At that time the territory lying north of Inerville river, Bayou Manshac, and west of the Perdidoriver, a beautiful country and one susceptible of sustaining a large population then under Spanish dominion, was cursed by a bad government, and its contiguity to our American States was a source of continual trouble and alarm. So trouble-some and alarming had matters become that the citizens of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, regardless of neutrality laws or treaties, united for the purpose of driving the Shaniards. flags used in the War Department of the govern-

sippi, regardless of neutrality laws or treaties united for the purpose of driving the Spaniard out of the territory. They proceeded on the ground that the Occupation of the Territory Was Absor-

lutely Necessary for the peace and safety of the citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi. The result of their daring action was the driving off of the Spaniards and and and Mississippi. The result of their daring action was the driving off of the Spaniards and the acquisition of the territory to Louisiana without costing the government one cent. Had this little band of patricts, these few Louisiana and Mississippi heroes, failed in their hazardous undertaking they would have been punisned as illibusters and pirates; but, being successful, they were regarded as heroes and patricts. This gallant band of American citizens suddenly fell upon and captured the Spanish port of Baton Rouge, and raised upon it a rude flag, with a single star, instead of the showy banner of cld Span. The flag used upon that occasion was simply a golden star on a blue ground. Thus in 1810, twenty-six years before the lone star flag of Texas waved in the cause of Texan independence, a lone star flag was unfurled within the present limits of the State of Louisiana as the standard of a gallaut band of Americans who rescued the Florida parishes from Spanish domination. As the thirteen stars represented the States of the Union, a single star was chosen by this little band of revolutionists as the symbol of a revolutionary State, and the design was repeated on the ensign of Texas in its revolutionary struggle.

The origin and the bistory of the Texas flag is

struggle.
The origin and the history of the Texas flag is

THE STARS AND STRIPES. presented by her to a battalion of Georgians under command of Colonel Ward, while on their way to the Texan army

That Miss Troutman presented Colonel Ward's band of heroes a very beautiful banner is a matter of Mistory, and that General Rusk of the Texan army forwarded to Miss Troutman trophies of the victory of San Jacinto, is also an historical fact. It is also true that a historic reminiscence makes it certain that the first lone star flag ever unfurled in Texas was made and presented to a company of volunteers—raised in Harrisburg, Texas, in 1835—by a Mrs. Sarah R. Dodson. The flag she presented was a tri-color of red, white and blue, with a single five-point star set in a ground of red. To whichever belong the honor of the design of the beautiful insignia of the lone star of Texas it is the spontaneous tribute of female patriotism. As the stars were chosen by our forefathers as their national insignia, associated as they were with our starry banner, the Anglo-American heroes of Texas adopted as their ensign a single star on a blood-red field. As the stars on our national banner represent the States of the Union, a single star was naturally chosen by the sons of those States as the symbol of a revolutionary or embryo State. By an act of the Texas Congress in 1839 its national arms was made a white star of five points on an axire ground, encircled by olive and inve-oak branches, and its national flag blue perpendicular stripe, one-third width of the whole, with a white star of five points in the centra and two horizontal stripes of equal breadth, the upper white and the lower red. The annexation of Texas to the Union, and now proudly does the territory of the Union, and now proudly does the care and an approach of the commingie with the Star territory of the Union, and now proudly does the Lone Star Banner commingie with the Star Spangled Banner.

Forever float that standard sheet Waere breathes the foe but falls before us! With Freedom's soil beneath our feet And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

A Revised Edition of an Old Story, Told in Typical Western English.

[Laramie Boomerang.]
The romantic story of Damon and Pythias, which has been celebrated in verse and song for over 2000 years, is supposed to have originated during the reign of Dionysius L., or Dionysius the Edler, as he was also called, who reigned about 350 years B. C. He must have been called "the elder" more for a joke than anything else, as he was by inclination a Unitarian, although he was never a member of any church whatever, and was in fact the wickedest man in although he was never a member of any church whatever, and was in fact the wickedest man in all Syracuse. Dionysius arose to the throne from the ranks, and used to call himself a self-made men. He was tyrannical, severe and selfsh, as all self-made men are. Self-made men are very prone to usurp the prerogative of the Almighty and overwork themselves. They are not satisfied with the position of division superintendent of creation, but they want to be most worthy high grand muck-a-muck of the entire ranch, or their lives are gloomy fizzles. Dionysius was indeed so odious and so overbearing toward his subjects that he lived in constant fear of assassination at their hands. This fear robbed him of his rest and rendered life a dreary waste to the tyrannical king. He lived in constant dread that each previous moment would be followed by the succeding one. He would eat a hearty supper and retire to rest, but the night would be cursed with horric dreams of the Soythians and White river Utes peeling off his epidermis and throwing him into a boiling caldron with red pepper and other counter-irritants, while they danced the Highland fling around this royal barbcoue. Even his own wife and children were forbidden to enter his presence for fear that they would put "barn arsenic" in the blanc mange or "Cosgrove arsenic" in the pancake or paris green in the pie. During his reign he had constructed an immense subterranean cavernous arrangement called the ear of Dionysius, because it resembled in shape and general telephonic power the human ear. It was the largest ear on record. One day a workman expressed the desire to erect a similar ear of the organical from one did bi himself. Some one "blowed on him," and the next morning

His Head Was Thumping About in the

Waste-Paper Basket at the general office. When one of the king's subjects, who thought he was solid with the administration, would say: "Beyond the possibility of a doubt, Your Most Serene Highless is the kind and loving goardian of his people and the idol of his subjects." His Royal Tallness would say: "What ye givin' us? Do you wish to play the Most Subline Overseer of the Universe and General Ticket Agent Plenipotentiary for a Chinaman? Ha! You cannot fill up the King of Syracuse with taffy." Then he would order the chief executioner to run the man through the royal sausage-grinder and throw him into the Mediterranean. In this way the sausage-grinder was kept running night and day, and the chief engineer who run the machine made double time every month. subjects, who thought he was solid with the ad-

engineer who run the machine made double time every month.

I will now bring in Damon and Pythias.

Damon and Pythias were named after a popular secret organization because they were so solid on each other. They thought more of one another than anybody. They borrowed chewing tobacco and were always sociable and pleasant. They slept together, and unitedly "stood off" the landlady from month to month in the most cheerful and harmonious manner. If Pythias snored in the night like the blast of a fog-horn Damon did not get mad and kick him in the stomach as some would. He gently but firmly took him by the nose and litted him up and down to the merry rhythm of "The Babies in our Block." They loved one another in season and out of season. Their affection was like the soft bloom on the nose of a Wytion was like the soft bloom on the nose of a Wy-oming legislator. It never grew pale or wilted, It was always there. It Damon were at the bat, Pythias was on deck. If Damon went to a church rythias was on deck. It Damon went to a coursen fair and invited starvation, Pythias would go, too, and vote on the handsomest baby till the First National Bank of Syracuse would refuse to honor his cheeks. But one day Damon got too much budge, and told the venerable and colossal old royal hummer of Syracuse what he thought of him. Then Dionysius told the chief engineer of the sausage-grinder to turn on steam and prepare for business. But Damon thought of Pythias,

Pythias Hadn't So Much to Live For as He

Had, nd he made a compromise by offering to put Pythias in soak while the only genuine Damon went to see his girl, who lived at Albany. Three days were given him to get around and redeem Pythias, and if he failed his friend would go to protest.

We will now suppose three days to have elapsed

We will now suppose three days to have elapsed since the preceding chapter. A large party of enthusiastic citizens of Syracuse are gathered around the grand stand, and Pythias is on the platform, cheerfully taking off his coat. Near by stands a man with a broad-axe. The Syracuse silver cornet band of Syracuse has just played "It's funny when you feel that way," and the chaplain has made a long prayer, Pythias sliding a trade-dollar into his hand and whispering to him to give him his money's worth. The Declaration of Independence has been read and the man on his left is running his thumb playfully over the edge of his meat axe. Pythias takes off his collar and tie, swearing softly to himself at his miserable luck. It is now the proper time to throw in the solitary horseman. The horizontal bars of golden light from the setting sun gleam and glitter from the dome of the court house and bathe the green plains of Syracuse with mellow splendor. The billowy piles of feecy bronze in the eastern sky look soft and yielding like a Sara Eernhardt. The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea and all nature seems oppressed with the solemn hush and stillness of the surroundings and engulfing horror. The solltary like a Sara Bernhardt. The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea and all nature seems oppressed with the solemn hush and stillness of the surroundings and engulfing horror. The solltary horseman is seen coming along the Albany and Syracuse toll-road. He jabs the Mexican spurs into the foamy fanks of his noble Cayuse plug and the lash of the quirt as it moves through the air sings a merry song. Damon has been delayed by road agents and washouts and he is a little behind time. Besides, he fooled a little too long, and dalided in Albany with his fair gazelle. But he is making up time now, and he sails into the jail yard just in time to take his part. He and Pythias fall into each other's arms, borrow a chew of fine-cut from each other and weep to slow music. Dionysius comes before the curtain, bows, and says the exercises will be postponed. He orders the band to play something soothing, gives Damon the appointment of supertendent of public instruction and Pythias the Syracuse Post Office, and everything is lovely. Orchestra plays something touchful, curtain comes down. Keno.

Every Man His Own Stenographer.

[Anon.]
Another addition has been made to the many scientific wonders of recent years. Herr A. scientific wonders of recent years. Herr A. Gentilli of Vienna has invented an instrument—called by him the glossograph—consisting of an ingenious combination of delicate levers and blades, which, placed upon the tongue and lips and under the nostrils of the speaker, are vibrated by the movements of the former and the breath flowing from the latter. The vibration is transmitted to pencils, which transcribe the several signs produced by the action of tongue and lips and the breath from the nostrils upon a strip of paper moved by a mechanical arrangement. Similar to shorthand, a special system of writing, which may fitly be termed glossography, is produced, may fitly be termed glossography, is produced, based upon the principle of syllable construction and combination of consonauts. It is especially suitable for those languages the orthography of which differs least from the phonetic raphy of which differs least from the phonetic record of the apparatus. A wide vista is opened to the instrument for its practical application in recording speech. Independently of the fact that by its means we shall be enabled to write four or five times as quickly as hitherto by shorthand, the new apparatus requires no preliminary study and no special practice. It is self-acting in the fullest sense. Moreover, its application involves as little fatigue to the speaker as severe attention on the part of the person transcribing. In reporting proceedings in Parliament or courts of law it is not necessary that the speaker should use the apparatus himself. Anybody may articulate it by repeating in a low tone of voice the words of a speaker, which is sufficient for recording the signs. The glossograph may be recommended to those orators whose efforts to be heard are consistently ignared by reporters, and who will thus The origin and the history of the Texas flag is associated with the flag of the United States, from which the heroic Texans sprang. There are different claimants for the paternity of the lone star flag of Texas. It is claimed that the Texas flag was the work of a Miss Troutman, the daughter of Colonel Troutman of Knoxyille, Tenn., and

RED MOUNTAIN BAR.

During the Texan Revolutionary Struggle That Miss Troutman presented Colonel Ward's band of heroes a very beautiful banner is a mata Mining Camp.

> A Pioneer Mongolian Who Dared Defend His Rights.

> The Decline and Hegira-Perilous Moonlight Adventures.

(San Francisco Chronicle.) I lived at Red Mountain Bar during its period of decay. I saw its decay. I may say that as a mining camp I witnessed its fall. I lived there when the few "boys" left used daily, after the close of an unsuccessful river season, to sit in a row on a log by the river's edge, and there, surveying their broken dam, would chant curses on their luck. The Bar store was then still in existence. Thompson was its proprietor. The stock on hand had dwindled down to whiskey. The bar and one filled bottle alone survived. On rainy nights, when the few miners left would gather about the stove, Thompson would take down his fiddle, and fiddle and sing, "What Can't be Cured Must be Endured," or, "The Lord into his garden came; the spices smelt about the same"—a quotation of unknown authorship. Of neighbors, living in their cabins strung along the banks for half a mile above the store, there was Keen Fannan seed mercantile and mining Chine. banks for half a mile above the store, there was Keen Fann, an aged mercantile and mining Chinaman, with a colony about him of lesser and facially indistinguishable countrymen of varying numbers. Second, "Old Harry," an aged negro, a skilled performer on the bugle and a singer, who offered at times to favor us with what he termed a "ittle ditto." He was the Ethiopic king of a knot of Kanakas gathered about him. Third, "Bloody Bill," so-called from his frequent use of the sanguinary adjective and, as may be guessed, an Englishman. Fourth, an old Scotchman, one of the Bar's oldest inhabitants, who would come to the store with the little bit of gold dust, gathered after a hard day's "crevicing," compiaining that

Gold Was Getting as Scarce as the Grace

of God in the Heelands of Scotland." Fifth, McFarlane, in the Heelands of Scotland." Fifth, McFarlane, a white-bearded old fellow, another ploneer, who after a yearly venture into some strange and distant locality to "change his luck," was certain eventually to drift back again to the Bar, which he regarded as home. Down the river, nestled high up in a steep and picturesque gulch, stood the buckeye-embowered cabin of old Jonathan Brown, the ditch tender, a great reader of weekly "story papers," who lived like a boy in the literature of the Western Ploneer Penny Awful, and who, coming to the store and perching himself on the counter, would sometimes break out in remarks about how "Them thar Indians got the better of 'em at last," to the astonishment of the "boys," who imagined at first that he referred to Indians in the locality, suggesting possibilities of a repetition of the great Oak Flat uprising of 1850. At the "top of the nill," a mile and a half away, stood the "Yankee ranch," kept by a bustling, uneasy and rather uncomfortable man from Massachusetts, aided by his good-natured, easy-going-son-in-law. One rainy winter's day the "boys" congregated about Thompson's store became seized with a whim for the manufacture of little men turning grindstones, which, fastened to the stove, were impelled to action by the ascending current of hot air. So they smoked their pipes and wrought all day until the area of stovepipes became thickly covered with little a white-bearded old fellow, another pioneer, who

Pasteboard Men Busily Turning Paste-

hoard Grindstones. Then George M. G., the son-in-law of the Yankee Ranch, came down the hill to borrow an axe. George was of that temperament and inclination George was of that temperament and inclination to be, of all things, charmed with a warm stove on a cold, rainy day, a knot of good fellows about it, a frequent pipe of tobacco, maybe an occasional punch and the pleasing manufacture of hot-air-driven little pasteboard men turning pasteboard grindstones. He forgot his axe—sat down and began with the rest the manufacture of pasteboard men and grindstones. And ne kept on till a late hour of the night, and staid at the bar all night and all the next day and that next night, until the stovepipe was covered to its very top with little men, all working away for dear life turning grindstones; and on the second day of his stay the exasperated father-in-law suddenly appeared and delivered himself in impatient invective with regard to such conduct on the part of a son-in-law sent forty-eight hours previously to borrow an axe. Such was the circle oft gathered on the long, rainy winter's eve about the Thompson store stove. All smoked. Keen Fann frequently dropped in. He stood respectfully, as a heathen should in such a Christian assemblage, on its outer edge, or humbly appropriated some unoccupied keg, and for the rest—grinned. From his little piggy eyes to his double chin Keen's face was a permanently settled grin. Keen Fann had learned about twenty words of English and would learn no more. In his estimation, these twenty words, variously used, after to be, of all things, charmed with a warm stove

A Sort of Grammatical Kaleidescopie Fashion.

seemed adequate to convey everything required. one of his presumed English expressions long puzzled the boys. Asking the price of articles at puzzled the boys. Asking the price of articles at the store he would say: "Too muchee pollyfoot." At last the riddle was correctly guessed. He meant: "Too much profit." For protection Keen Fann built his house opposite the store. The Mexicans were then attacking and robbing isolated bands of Chinamen. At one bar a few miles below, then deserted by the whites, the Chinese had inclosed their camp with a high stockade of logs. Yet one night they were attacked. The Mexicans besieged their fortress for hours, peppering them from the hillside with revolvers, and at last they broke through the Mongolian works and bore off all their dust and a dozen or more revolvers. Keen Fann's castle was in dimensions not more than 12x15 feet, and in height two stories. Within it was partitioned off into rooms not much larger than feet, and in height two stories. Within it was partitioned off into rooms not much larger than dry goods boxes. The hallways were just wide enough to squeeze through, and very dark. It was intensely abyrinthian, and Keen was always making it more so by devising new additions. No white man ever did know exactly where the No white man ever did know exactly where the structure began or ended. Keen was a merchant, dealing principally in gin, fish and optum. His store was involved in this curious dwelling, all of his own construction. In the store was a counter. Behind it there was just room for Keen to sit down, and in front there was

Just Room Enough for the Customer to

Turn Around. When Keen was the merchant he looked imposing in an immense pair of Chinese spectacles. When he shook his rocker in the bank he took off these in an immense pair of Chinese spectacles. When he shook his rocker in the bank he took off these spectacles. He was a large consumer of his own gin. I once asked him the amount of his weekly allowance. "Me tink," said he, "one gallun, hap." From the upper story of the castle protruded a huge spear-head. It was made by the local blacksmith, and intended as a menace to the Mexican bandits. As they grew bolder and more threatening, Keen sent down to San Francisco and purchased a lot of old pawn-shop revolvers. These being received, military preparation and drill went on for several weeks by Keen and his forces. He practiced at target-shootting, aimed at the mark with both eyes shut, and for those in its immediate vicinity with a most ominous and threatening waver of the arm holding the weapon. It was prophesica that Keen would kill somebody with that pistol. None ever expected that he would kill the proper person. Yet he did. One night an alarm was given. Keen's castle was attacked. The "boys," hearing the disturbance, grabbed their rifles and pistols and sallied from the store. The robbers, finding themselves in a hornets' nest, ran. By the uncertain light of a waning moon the bar was seen covered with Chinamen gabbling and wildly gesticulating. Over the river two men were swimming. Keen, from the bank, pointed his revolver at one, shut his eyes and fired. One of the men crawled out of the water and tumbled in a heap among the bowlders. The "boys" crossed and found there

A Strange White Man, with Keen's Bullet Through His Backbone.

I experienced about the narrowest escape of my life in a boat during a freshet on the Tuolumne crossing. I counted myself a good river boatcrossing. I counted myself a good river boatman, and had just ferried over a Swett's bar miner. He had come to purchase a gallon of the native juice of the grape, which was then grown, pressed, and sold at Red Mountain Bar. When he crossed with me he was loaded with it. Some of it was inside of him in a demijohn and some of it was inside. Indeed it was inside of us both. I set him across all right. On returning, by taking advantage of a certain eddy, one could be rushed up stream counter to the current coming down for a quarter of a mile, and at a very rapid rate. It was very exciting thus to be carried in an opposite direction, within ten feet of the great billowy swell coming down. It was a sort of sliding down hill without the trouble of drawing one's sled up again. So the trouble of drawing one's sled up again. So I went up and down the stream. The Red Mounbecame more daring and careless, so that suddenly in the very fury of the mid-stream billows I slipped off the stern sheets at a sudden dip of the boat and fell into the river. I was heavily clad in flannels and mining boots. Of my stay under water I recollect only the thought, "You're in for it this time. This is no common baptism." I Had Been Swept Under Water Through the Willow Bar.

the walls of whose rocky channel, chiselled by the current of centuries, were narrower at the top than on the river bed, and through which the

final exit by water, I reappeared the next morning at the Bar. When I told the boys that I had been swept through the Willow Bar they instituted comparisons of similarity in the matter of veracity betwixt myself and Ananias of old. It was the current impression that no man could pass through the Willow Bar alive.

Chinese Camp, five miles distant, stood as the metropolis for Red Mountain Bar. It contained but a few hundred people. Yet, in our estimation, at that time it bore the same relative importance that New York does to some agricultural village a hundred miles away. Chinese Camp meant restaurants, where we could revel in the luxury of eating a meal we were not obliged to prepare ourselves, a luxury none can fully appreciate save those who have served for years as their own cooks. Chinese Camp meant saloons, palatial as compared with the Bar groggery; it meant a daily mail and communication with the great world without; it meant hotels, where strange faces might be seen daily; it meant

Perhaps, Above All, the Nightly Fandange.

Perhaps, Above All, the Nightly Fandange When living for months and years in such out-When living for months and years in such outof-the-way nooks and corners as Red Mountain
Bar, and, as were thousands of now forgotten and
nameless flats, guiches and bars in California,
cut off from all regular communication with the
world, where the occasional passage of some
stranger is an event, the limited stir and bustle
of such a place as Chinese Camp assumed an increased importance and interest. Chinese Camp
justice presided at our lawsuits. Chinese
Camp was the Mecca to which all hands
resorted for the grand blow-out at the
close of the river-mining season. With all
their hard work, what independent times were
those after all. True, claims were uncertain as
to yield; hopes of making fortunes had been given
over. But so long as \$1 50 or \$2 pickings remained on the banks men were comparatively
their own masters. There was none of the inexorable demand of business consequent on
situation and employment in the great city,
where, sick or well, the tollers must hie with
machine-like regularity at the early morning hour
to their posts of labor. If the Red Mountaineer
didn't "feel like work" in the morning he didn't
work. If he preferred to commence digging and
washing at 10 in the morning instead of 7, woo
should prevent him? If, after the morning labor,
he desired a siesta till 2 in the afternoon, it was
his to take. Of what Nature coula give there was
much at the Bar to make pleasant man's stay on
earth, save a great deal of cash. We enjoyed a
mild climate—

No Long, Hard Winters to Provide Against; of-the-way nooks and corners as Red Mountain

No Long, Hard Winters to Provide Against a soil that would raise almost any vegetable, necessity or luxury with very little labor. Grapes or figs, apples or potatoes, land to be had for the asking; water for irrigation accessible on every or hgs, apples or potatoes, land to be had for the asking; water for irrigation accessible on every hand; plenty of pasture room; no crowding. A quarter of a section of such soil and climate, within forty miles of New York city, would be worth millions. Contrast such a land with the bleak hills about Boston, where half the year is spent in a struggle to provide for the other half. Yet we were all anxious to get away. Our heaven was not at Red Mountain. Fortunes could not be digged there. We spent time and strength in a scramble for a few ounces of yellow metal, while in the spring time the vales and hillsides covered with flowers argued in vain that they had the greatest fewards for our picks and shovels. But none listened. We groveled in the mud and stones of the oft-worked bank. Yearly it responded less and less to our efforts. One by one the "old-timers" left. The boarding-house of Dutch Bill at the further end of the Bar long stood empty, and the meek-eyed and subtle Chinaman stole from its sides board after board; the sides skinned off, they took joist after joist from the framework. None ever saw them so doing. Thus silently and mysteriously, like a melting snowbank, the great, ramshackle like a melting snowbank, the great, ramshackle boarding house disappeared, until naught was left save the chimney. And that also vanished brick by brick. All of which material entered into the composition and construction of

That Irregularly Built Smoke-Tanned Con glomerate of Chinese Huts clustered near the Keen Fann castle.

Grizzly' McFarlane went away. So did Bloody
Bill. So the Bar's population dwindled. Fewer
travellers, dot-like, were seen climbing the steep
trail o'er Red Mountain. Miller, the Chinese
camp news agent, who, with mail-bags well filled
with the New York papers, had for years cantered from Red Mountain to Morgan's Bar, emptying his sack as he went at the rate of fifty and
twenty-five cents per sheet, paid the Bar his last
visit and closed out the newspaper business there
forever. Then the county supervisors abolished it
as an election precinct, and its name no longer
figured in the returns. No more after the vote
was polled, and the result known did the active
and ambitious partisan mount his horse and
gallop over the mountain to Sinora the county
seat, twenty miles away, to deliver the official
count, signed, sealed and attested by the local
Red shountain Election Inspectors. Finally, the
Bar dwindled to Thompson, Keen Fann and his
Mongolian band. Then Thompson left. Keen
Fann grieved at losing his friend and protector.
He came on the eve of departure to the dismantled
store. Tears were in his eyes. He presented
Thompson with a basket of tea and a silver halfdollar, and spoke to him in incoherent and intranslatable words of lamenting polyglot English. Grizzly" McFarlane went away. So did Bloody

HEAPS OF FUN, Which the Firemen Used to Have in the Old

Hand-engine Days. (Detroit Free Press.) "Yes, there was a heap of fun in the old handengine days," sighed the fireman as be leaned

back and surveyed the handsome "Amoskeag" in the centre of the floor.

the centre of the floor.

"Many fights?"

"Heaps of 'em. I was foreman of No. 5 for seven yeare, and once I figured up how many fights we had per year. I think the average was 123. I presume, young man, I bave been in 600 firemen's fights."

"Ever get badly hurt?"

"Never. It was always the other party who got badly hurt. Of course I have had my jaw broken, head cracked, teeth loosened, eyes blacked and fingers broken; but nothing serious. See this ear? Well, one night the foreman of No. 7 clewed on that ear exactly fourteen minutes by the watch; but he was a poor, consumptive foreman, and couldn't have bitten through a shinglenal in three weeks."

nail in three weeks."
"Those old firemen were very reckless."
"Well, yes. We didn't think nothing of trap
doors and weak floors in those days. I was
counting up my old scars the other Sunday, and I think the figures were thirty-seven, not including the big one between the shoulders, where a burn-Didn't the boys used to start a blaze now and

"On, yes."
"And I presume you took a hand in?"
"Certainly—certainly. I was counting up the other day, and as near as I could make out I fired

"Certainly—certainly. I was counting up the other day, and as near as I could make out I fired nineteen buildings myself, not counting school-houses and churches"

"Did you ever burn any one up?"

"Well, I don't want to appear egotistical, but I can truthfully answer yes. Only yesterday I was trying to recall names and dates, and I counted up seventeen full-grown people and eleven children who were burned up by my incendiary hand."

"Didn't you ever feel any stings of conscience?"

"Oh, yes. The other Saturday evening I was figuring it up, and I made out the number of stings to be 12,500. There might be a few that I didn't get in, but the figures are mainly correct."

"Were you never suspected?"

"Never, and I don't want you to say anything about it now. I am trying to live an upright life, and if I were to be hauled up on these old charges it would utterly discourage me."

"Monster! You are too wicked to live!"

"Yes, I know, but come in some time when I have more time to talk it over. Come in any time—always glad to see you, and bring up these food old reminiscences. La-la!"

Warm Spots in Virginia.

(Fincastle (Va.) Herald.)
While William L. Reid of Craigs Creek was hunting on the mountain in his neighborhood recently, and a heavy snow lay on the ground, he came across a spot about ten or fitteen feet square, from which the snow had meited, and, laying his gun on the ground to give himself a rest, he found that in a few minutes some ice that was frozen hard upon it also meited. Upon examination he found that a slight current of warm air was rising from the ground and that the ground also was warm. He also noticed that the himbs of the trees overhanging this spot were filled with icicles, instead of snow, caused by the warm atmosphere melting the snow in the day probably and freezing at night. Some days after this discovery Mr. Reid again visited the spot, after another heavy snow had fallen, and found the same condition of things existing. He also noticed that the trees surrounding the spot had been blazed, from their appearance, many years ago, as if to identify the place. Who can explain this strange phenemenon? nunting on the mountain in his neighborhood re-

(Los Angeles Times.)
Eastern people do not always appreciate the scale upon which Californians lay out their work. A case in point is that of an Eastern merchant who wrote to a Los Angeles county bee man for a sample of his extracted honey. His request was complied with, and the merchant was so well pleased with the appearance and good quality of the honey that he sent an order for all the bee man had like that. The gentleman, thinking the merchant might not be reckoning on the amount he had, wrote him that he had sixteen tons on hand but that he night he well make it treatment. ne had, wrote him that he had sixteen tons on hand, but that he might as well make it twenty tons, which would make it just two car loads, and that he would ship it immediately. He was not very much surprised a few days after to receive a teiegram telling him, "Keep your honey, I only want a case or two."

> Something New in Directories. [Atlanta Constitution.

A Rome man is preparing a unique directory. It will contain the name, style, whether brunette or blonde, address and approximate age of every young lady in Georgia who has of her own, or as heir expectant, property to the amount of \$5000 or upwards.

There Are Giants in These Days. Charles Drummond, colored, a day laborer in Cristield, Md., in his 19th summer, measures 6 feet 8 inches high, and wears a shoe sixteen inches long. The principal diet of his boyhood was sweet potatoea. BRIC-A-BRAC.

Death Evens All. tT. B. Aldrich.]

Out of the thousand verses you have writ,
If Time spare none, you will not care at all;
If Time spare one, you will not know of it:
Nor shame nor fame can scale a church-yard wall. He Believed Against His Will.

[Brooklyn Eagle.] "Do you believe in a future life, in which we shall renew the ties that bind us together here?" "I do," said the hen-pecked husband, sadly; "but I don't want to."

"There's Magic in a Lady's Foot."

[Anon.]
Ther's magic in a lady's foot,
And well the ladies know it;
And she who has a pretty one
Is pretty sure to show it.
At times you, too, are martyred by
The nicest little ankle,
That shoots an arrow through the eye
Within the heart to rankle.

A Delusion and a Suare

[Hawkeye.]
A New Yorker advertises "the patent tidy fastener." It is a snare and a hollow mockery of course. An instrument has never been invented —and never will be—that will secure a tidy in its place. When a young man can sit on a chair ten minutes without getting the tidy under him somewhere or on the floor he may know that the millennium is only about two hours hence.

[F. E. Weatherly.] Out of the leaping furnace flame A mass of molten silver came; Then, beaten into pieces three, Went forth to meet its destiny.

The first a crucifix was made, Within a soldier's knapsack laid; The second was a locket fair. Where a mother kept her dead child's hair; The third—a bangle, bright and warm, Around a faithless woman's arm. Letting the Republic Shirk for Itself.

[Milwaukee Sun.] A young man at Eikhart, Ind., has started a sixolumn weekly with the avowed object of "restoring to the republic its wonted grandeur and pros ing to the republic its wonted grandeur and pros-perity." You can't do it, young fellow. We tried for six years to restore the republic to its wonted grandeur and prosperity by publishing the ablest paper in this country, and taking turnips and slab wood on subscriptions and never had money enough to buy a dog; but of late years we have let the wonted republic shirk for itself, and the first of January we had over \$6.

Farewell.

We do not know how much we love, Until we come to leave, An aged tree, a common flower, Are things o'er which we grieve. There is a pleasure in the pain That brings us back the past again.

We linger while we turn away.
We cling while we depart;
And memories, unmarked till then,
Come crowding on the heart.
Let what will lure our ouward way,
Farewell's a bitter word to say. At The Wrong Keyhole. [San Francisco Post.]
It was the reporter of a live daily who had glued

his eye to the keyhole of a room at the Palace when he was disgusted to find on looking up that when he was disgusted to find on looking up that the occupant of the apartment, who was hanging a picture from a stepladder, was benignantly smiling down from the transom.

"Howdy? howdy?" said the guest cheerfully.
"Guess you've struck the wrong number. The man suspected of forgery is next door, and the fellow with four living wives is across the hall. There's a bridal party not yet up in No. 932. If you wait a minute I'll lend you this stepladder, and—" But the enterprising young journalist had ainted, and was carried out on a chip by a por-

Ye Roller Rynke.

[Anon.]
At eventyde ye roller rynke
Is filled with taces why te and pynke;
Ye youthe that dons hys Sundaie best,
Ye mayden in her neatest drest,
Who for hys glance doth perke and prynke. Ye lyghtes electrick flare and shrynke Whyle her arm into hys doth lynke.—
Cold youthe who leaves that arme unprest
At eventyde.

Ye peopell gather round ye brvnke Whose eyes ye gracefull vision drynke,— See youthe upon ye flore deprest. Or mayden fiirte,—but why waste ynke? Goe heare yourself the rollers clynke At eventyde.

The Hackman's Hoard.

(Brooklyn Eagle.) Father and son were driving along under the mild sunshine of an October afternoon in the

mild sunshine of an October afternoon in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls, when the child's face suddenly brightened, and he exclaimed:

"What a lovely place, papa! whose is it?"

"That is the country residence of a well-known hackman, my dear," said the old man.

"And what a big ice-house he's got, papa!"

"That isn't an ice-house; it's the vault where he keeps his diamonds."

Then the lad settled down with a tired look, as if he had heard something like that before, and resisted all temptation to talk further.

Sonnet On a Sovereign.

Condoit the sovereign.

[Hartley Coleridge.]

Oh, when I have a sovereign in my pocket
I cannot sit; my toes extempore dance,
Gay as a limber son of merry France.

Tis like grav hair enclosed in gilded locket.
Whose gol:

I glass by contrast seem to mock it.
So mome rry riches will enhance.
The pride of poverty; so high advance
The pride of poverty; so high advance
The hopes of man; but soon, alas! a docket
Misfortune strikes; the obliterating sponge
Of fell reverse makes all our joys exhale
Shall I in ocean take a fatal plunge?

Or shall I, with sixpenny worth of ale *
Condoie the sovereiga spent? or get quite frisky
And just Hibernify myself with whiskey?

All's for the Best. [Brooklyn Eagle.]
It was a beautiful little rustic pile—the village hurch-with a lecture-room in the basement. One evening a farmer of the neighborhood who one evening a tarmer of the latter apartment was driving by observed the latter apartment lighted up, and stopped to ask the reason why of a young man who stood leaning against the gate. "What's going on tonight?"
"A convention of the married men of the con-

"A convention of the married men of the congregation," was the answer.
"Found out suthin' agin the minister, eh?"
"You've rung the bell the first shot, old man," returned his informant.
The farmer mounted his wagon again with a thoughtful look in his face, and, as he drove off, muttered:

"Arter all, I guess it's a good thing my Sallie's

Riches Have Wings.

iH. S. Babcock.]
Riches have wings: like game-birds shy
They take to flight when I come nigh.
My dog, with many an eager bound,
Drives from their coverts on the ground
The timid snipe and woodcock sly. I see a speck against the sky,
I hear a rush of wings pass by,
And realize in that swift sound
Riches have wings.

I watch and wait, I seek and pry
Some future fortune to descry.
While others seize what they have found,
And gather treasures all around.
I pray I may not always sigh
Riches have wings.

Discounting Physiology.

(R. J. Burdette.)

"Your heart," said the lecturer, "beats seventy times a minute." Well, we don't know much about physiology and anatomy, but this heart business depends a great deal. The ordinary heart may be able to get along very comfortably on seventy beats a minute in the day-time and at dinner or at church or that sort of thing, but bless your anatomical ideas, doctor, we have stood on the outside of a little swinging gate no later than 10 o'clock on a night in June, not saying a word, but just looking at a pair of brown eyes on the other side of the pickets—eyes that paid the starlight—and just waiting for the moon to get under a cloud, and—and—why—why, man alive—seventy times a minute? Seventy times? A minute? Why, even unto seventy times seventy a second would only be an approximate estimate. We never tried to count them, but we know that seventy times a minute wasn't even freight train time under those circumstances.

Manhood.

[G. E. Montgomerv.]

There is one thing most beautiful in man, A high and dauntiess manhood. This alone Is more than all the glory of a throne. More than all the might of nation, tribe or clan. This sealed him noble when his life began, This was the spirit of lefty days outgrown, And straight as the quick course of a falling stone This guides him in the old eternal plan. New years have come upon us, bolder times, Strange hopes are born of our discovering thought, And faith has changed with custom like the garb. But manhood changes not with years or climes. Being out of the human heart divinely wrought, Serene as truth and mettled like a barb.

(Chicago Tribune.)
"Do not go, darling"—and as she spoke the words, spoke them in low, tender tones that tarilled him from main-truck to keelson, Gwendolen Mahaffy laid her soft, white cheek on Piutarch Riordan's shoulder and gave him a look with her bustrons downlike eves the world make with her lustrous, dove-like eyes that would make

your head swim.
"I cannot stay," he replied, kissing the peachyred lips as he spoke. "I must go now, right away."
But the girl placed her arms around his neck-

But the girl placed her arms around his neckarms, whose soft, rounded curves and pink-tinted skip would have made an anonorite throw up his job, and pleaded with him to stay a little longer. 'Il cannot,' he again said, looking at her tenderly. 'Cannot,' repeated the girl, a shade of anger tinging the tone in which the word was uttered, 'And pray, sir, what is it that so imperatively calls you hence?'

Bending over her with a careless grace that artfully concealed the slight bacgyness at the knees of his pants, Plutaren said in low, bitter tones that were terrible in their intensity:

"Lance broken my suspender."

A BOY HERO;

FIGHTING TO WIN.

BY EDWARD S. ELLIS.

AUTHOR OF "LOST ON THE PACIFIC." "PERSEVER ANCE PARKER," "YOUNG PIONEER," "FIRE, SNOW AND WATER," ETC., ETC.

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CHAPTER VII.

ON THE OUTSIDE. When Fred Sheldon had spent some minutes xamining the knife he had picked up from the loor, he opened and closed the blades several times, and finally dropped it into his pocket, running his

hand to the bottom to make sure there was no hole through which the precious implement might be lost.

"I think that knife is worth about four thousand sollars," he said with a great sigh; "and if aunts Lizzle and Annie don't get their silverware and money back, why they can hold on to the jacktnife.

At this imputure it struck the lad as a year

At this juncture it struck the lad as a very rtange thing that the two ladies should sleep in one part of the house and leave their valuables in mother. It would have been more consistent and they kept the chest in their own sleeping spartment, but they were very peculiar in some respects, and there was no accounting for many blues they cite.

whaybe they did.

"Maybe they went in there," suddenly explaimed Fred, referring to the tramp and his friend. "They must have thought it likely there was something in their bedroom worth hunting for. I'll see."

for. I'll see."

He felt faint at heart at the thought that the good old ladies had been molested and possibly killed while they lay unconscious in bed, but he pushed his way through the house, candle in hand, with the real bravery which was a part of

hand, with the real bravery which was a part of his nature.

His heart was throbbing rapidly when he reached the door of their apartment, and he softly raised the latch.

But it was fastened from within, and when he listened he distinctly heard the low, gentle breathing of the good souls who had slumbered so quietly all through these exciting seenes.

"I am so thankful they haven't been disturbed," said Fred, inaking his way back to his own room, where he blew out his light, said his prayers and jumped into bed; "but when they wake up in the morning and find what has been taken, I s pose they'll get mad and tear around and smash things. I wonder if the old ladies could do anything like that," he added, with a laugh, as he began to grow drowsy.

grow drowsy.

Despite the stirring experiences through which he had passed, and the chagrin he felt over his stupidity, Fred soon dropped into a sound slumber, which lasted until the sun shone through the

window.
Even then it was broken by the gentle voice of Aunt Lizzie, as the was sometimes called, sounding from the foot of the stairs.
Fred was dressed and down in a twinkling, and in the rushing, headiong, helter-skelter fashion of youngsters of his age, he told the frightful story of the robbery that had been committed uring the night.
The old ladies listened quietly, but the news was

The old ladies listened quietly, but the news was exciting indeed, and when Aunt Lizzie, the mildest soul that ever lived, said:

"I hope you are mistaken, Fred; after breakfast we'll go up-stairs and see for ourselves."

"I shall see now," said her sister Annie, starting up the steps, followed by Fred and the other. There they quickly learned the whole truth. Eight hundred and odd dollars were in the pocketbook, and the intrinsic worth of the silver tea service amounted to fully three times as much, while ten times that sum would not have persuaded the ladies to part with it.

They were thrown into dismay and consterna-

persuaded the ladies to part with it.

They were thrown into dismay and consternation by the loss, which grew upon them as they reflected over it.

"Why didn't you call us?" asked the white-faced Aunt Lizzie.

"Why, what would you have done if I had called you?" asked Fred, in turn.

"We would have talked with them and shown them what a wicked thing they were doing, and reminded them how uplawful and wrong it is to pick a lock and steal things."

"Gracious alive! if I had undertaken to call you that first man would have shotme, and it was lucky he didn't see me when I swing out the back window; but they left something behind them which I'd rather have than all your silver," said Fred.

said Fred.
"What's that?" He drew out the pocket-knife and showed it, looking so wistfully that they did not even take it from his hand, but told the gleeful lad to keep it for himself.

'You may be sure I will," was his comment as he stowed it away once more; "a boy don't get a shance at a knife like that more than once in The old ladies, mild and sweet-tempered as The old ladies, mild and sweet-tempered as they were, became so faint and weak as they fully realized their loss, that they could eat no breakfast at all, and only swallowed a cup of coffee. Fred was affected in the same manner, but not to a very alarming extent. However, he was anxious to do all he could for the good ladies, and spending only a few minutes at the table he donned his hat and said he would go for Constable Archie Jackson.

the hired man, Michael Heyland, had arrived. ind was at work out-doors, so there was no call for the boy to remain longer.

As Fred hastened down the lane, he was surprised to hear sounds of martial music, but when he caught sight of a gorgeous band and a number of square, box-like wagons with yellow animals painted on the outside, he recalled that this was the day of the circus, and his heart gave a great bound of delight.

"I wish Miss Annie and Lizzie hadn't lost their money and sliver," he said, "for maybe I could have persuaded them to go to the circus with me, and I'm sure they would have enjoyed themselves."

themselves."
Running forward, Fred perched himself on the feace until the last wagon rattled by, when he slipped to the ground and trotted behind it, feeling that delight which comes to all lads in looking upon the place where wild animals are known to be housed. he housed.
At every dwelling they passed the inmates

hastened out, and the musicians increased the volume of their music until the air seemed to throp and pulsate with the stirring strains. When the town of Tottenville was reached, the whole place was topsy-turvy. The men and wagons, with the tents and poles, had been on the ground several hours, hard at work, and crowds had been watching them from the moment of their arrival. crowds had been watching them from the moment of their arrival.

As the rest of the vehtcles gathered in a circle,

As the rest of the vehicles gathered in a circle, which was to be enclosed by the canvas, the interest was of such an intense character that literally nothing else was seen or thought of by the countrymen and villagers.

There was no one who gaped with more openmouthed wonder than Fred Sheldon, who forgot for the time the real business which had brought him to Tottenville. As usual, he had his trousers rolled high above his knees, and with his straw hat flapping in the slight breeze, staring at everything relating to the menagerie and circus, and tasting beforehand the delights that awaited him in the afternoon, when he would be permitted to gaze until tired, if such a thing as a lad ever becoming tired were possible.

"That's the cage that has the great African lion," said Fred to Jimmy Emery and Joe Hunt, who stood beside him; "just look at that picture where he's got a man in his jaws, running off with him, and not caring a cent for the hunters firing at him."

"Them's Tottenhots," said Joe Huat, who was glad of a chance of airing his knowledge of

glad of a chance of airing his knowledge of natural history; "they live in the upper part of Africa, on the Hang Ho river, close to London." "My gracious," said Fred, with a laugh; "you've got Europe, Asia and Africa all mixed up and the people are the Hottentots; there isn't anybody in the world with such a name as Tot-

"Yes, there is, too; aint we folks that live in fottenville Tottenhots, Smarty?"
"Let's ask that big boy there about them; he

"Let's ask that big boy there about them; he belongs to the show."

The young man to whom they alluded stood a short distance off, with a long whip in his hand, watching the operations of those who were erecting the canvas. He was quite red in the face, had a bushy head of hair almost of the same hue, and was anything but attractive in appearance.

His trousers were tucked in his boot-tops; he wore a blue shirt, sombrero-like hat, and was smoking a strong brier-wood pipe, occasionally indulging in some remark, in which there was a shocking amount of profanity.

The boys started toward him, and had nearly reached him, when Jimmy Emery said in an excited undertone:

"Why, don't you see who he is? He's Bud Heyland."

"So he is. His father told me last spring he had gone off to join a circus, but I forgot all Bud Heyland was the son of Michael Heyland,

the man who did the work for the sisters Perkin-pine, and before he left was known as the bully of the neighborhood. He was a year or two older than the oldest in

school, and he played the tyrant among the other youngsters, whose life sometimes became a bur-den to them when he was near. den to them when he was near.

He generally punished two or three of the lads each day after school for some imaginary offence. If they told the teacher, he would scold and threaten Bud, who would tell some outlandish falsehood, and then whip the boys again for telling tales.

If they appealed to Mr. McCurtis, the same pro-

If they appealed to Mr. McCurtis, the same programme was gone through as before; and as the briginal victims continued to be worsted, they finally gave it up as a losing business and bore their sorrows uncomplainingly.

Fred Sheidon tried several times to get up a confederation against the bully, with a view of bringing him to justice, but the others were too timid, and nothing came from it.

Bud was especially ugly in his actions toward Fred, who had no lather to take the matter in hand, while Hr. Heyland nimself simply smoked his pipe and grunted out that he couldn't do anything with Bud and had given him up long ago.

Finally Mr. McCurtis lost all patience, and summoning his energies he flogged the young scamp most thoroughly and then bundled him out of the door, forbidding him to come to school any more.

through the windows and then went home, stayed severa! days and finally went off with a circus with one of whose drivers he had formed an The boys were a little backward when they

recognized Bud, but concluded he would be glad to see them, especially as they all intended to visit the menagerle during the afternoon. "Hello, Bud," called out Fred, with a grin, as he and his two friends approached; The boy, who was 16 years old, turned about and looked at them for a minute, and then asked: "Is that you, Younkers? What're you doin' here?"

"Oh, looking around a little. We're all coming this afternoon."
"You are, el? Do you expect to crawl under the tent?"
"No, we're going to pay our way in; Jim and Joe didn't know whether they could come or not, but it's all fixed now."
"I watch outside with this cart whip for boys that try to crawl under, and it's fun when I bring the lash down on 'em. Do you see?"
As he spoke, Bud gave a florish with the whip, whiring the lash about his head and causing it to snap like a firecracker.

"Oh, looking around a little. We're all coming

CHAPTER VIII.

The boys looked at the young man with considerable awe, and thought that nothing could induce them to brave such a terrible implement. "I'll show you how it works," he called out, "Il show you now it works," he called out, with a grin, and without a word of warning he whiried it about the legs and bodies of the boys, who jumped with pain and started to run. He followed them, just as the teacher did before, delivering blows rapidly, every one of which fairly burned and blistered where it struck. Bud laughed and enjoyed it, because he was inflicting suffering, and he would have caused serious injury had not one of the men shouted to him to stop.

Bud obeyed, catching the end of the lash in the

Bud obeyed, catching the end of the lash in the hand which held the whipstock, and slouching back to his position, said:

"They wanted me to give em free tickets, and 'cause I wouldn't they told me they were going to crawl under the tent; so I thought I would let em have a little taste beforehand."

"You mustn't be quite so ready," said the man; "some time you will get into trouble."

"It wan't be the first time," said Bud, looking with a grin at the poor boys, all three of whom were crying with pain; "and I reekon I can get out agin, as I've done often enough."

Fred Sheldon, after edging away from the other lads and his friends, all of whom were pitying him, recalled that he had come into the village of Tottenville to see the constable, Archie Jackson, and to tell him about the robbery that had been committed at the residence of the Misses Perkinpine the preceding evening.

Archie, a short, bustling, somewhat pompons man, who turned in his toes when he walked, was found among the crowd that were admiring the

man, who turned in his toes when he walked, was found among the crowd that were admiring the circus and menagerle, and was soon made acquainted with the alarming occurrence.

"Just what might have been expected," he said, severely, when he had heard the particulars; "it was some of them circus people, you can make up your mind to that. There's always an ugly crowd going along with 'em, and sometimes a little ahead. It's been some of 'em, I'm sure; very well, very well, I'll go right out and investigate."

He toid Fred it was necessary he should go along with him, and the boy did so, being informed that he would be permitted to attend the show in the afternoon.

ussy constable made the investigation

The fussy constable made the investigation, issisted by the sisters, who had become much calmer, and by Fred, who, it will be understood, was a most important witness.

The officer went through and through the louse, examining the floor and chairs and windows and furniture for marks that might help with in ferrating out the guilty parties. He him in ferreting out the guilty parties. He looked very wise, and, when he was done, said he had his own theory, and he was more convinced than ever that the two burglars were attaches of ndman's menagerie and circus.
Purely as a matter of business," said he, "I'll

attend the performances this afternoon and even-ing; I don't believe in circuses, but an officer of the law must sometimes go where his inclination doesn't lead him. Wouldn't you ladies like to at-The sisters were quite horrifled at the invita-

The sisters were quite horrified at the invitation, and said that nothing could induce them to go to such an exbibition, when they never attended one in all their lives.

"In the meantime," added the bustling officer, "I suggest that you offer a reward for the recovery of the goods."

"The suggestion is a good one," said Aunt Annie," for I do not believe we shall ever recover the silverware unless we make it an inducement for everybody to hunt for it."

After some further words it was agreed that the constable should have a hundred posters printed, offering a reward for the recovery of the stolen property, nothing being said about the capture and conviction of the thieves.

Nor would the conscientious ladies consent to make any offer that could be accepted by the thieves themselves, by which they could claim protection against prosecution.

The doors were open early, for, as is always the case, the multitude came early, and were clamor-

ase, the multitude came early, and were clamor-us for admission.

As may be supposed, the boys were among the arliest, and the little fellows who had suffered t the hands of the cruel Bud Heyland forgot all heir miseries in the delight of the entertain-

ment.
On this special occasion Fred had rolled down his trousers and wore a pair of shoes, although most of his playmates preferred no covering at all for their brown, expanding feet.
The "performance," as the circus portion was called, did not begin until 2 o'clock, so that more than an hour was at the disposal of the visitors in which to inspect the animals.
These were found to be much less terrible than they were pictured on the flaming posters and on they were pictured on the flaming posters and on the sides of their cages. The hippopotamus, which was represented as crushing a large boat, con-taining several men, in his jaws, was taken for a taining several men, it has laws, was taken for a small, queer-looking pig, as it was partly seen in the tank, while the grizzly bear, the "Monarca of the Western Wilds," who had slain any number of men before capture, did not look any more formidable than a common dog.

The chief interest of Fred and two or three of

The chief interest of Fred and two or three of his young friends centred around the cage containing the Numidian lion. He was of pretty fair size, looked very fierce, and strode majestically back and forth in his narrow quarters, now and then giving veut to a cavernous growl, which, aithough not very pleasant to hear, was not so appalling by any means as some travellers declare to be.

Most of the boys soon went to the cage of monkeys, whose funny antics kept them in a continual roar; but Fred and Joe Hunt, who were about the same age, seemed never to tire of watching the kipg of beasts.

"Come, move on there; you've been gaping long enough, and it's time other folks had a chance."

It was Bud Heyland, who had yielded his position on the outside for a few minutes to one of the men, and had come in to look around. He raised his whip in a threatening manner, but did not let it descend.

not let it descend.
"I'm not in anybody's way," replied the indig-nant Fred, "and I'll stand here as long as I want

"You will, eh? I'll show you!"

This time the bully drew back his whip with the intention of striking, but before he could do so Archie Jackson, standing near, called out:

"You touch him if you dare!"

Bud turned toward the constable, who stood at his elbow with flashing eyes, and demanded:

"What's the matter with you?"

"That boy isn't doing any harm, and if you touch him I'll take you by the collar and lock you up where you'll stay a while after this miserable show has gone."

Bud knew the officer and held him in more far.

Bud knew the officer and held him in more fear anyone else in the community, but he

than anyone else in the community, but he growled:

"This boy crawled under the tent, and he's no business in here."

"That's a falsehood, for I saw him buy his ticket. Come, now, young man, I know something about last night's nefarious proceedings."

It would be hard to describe the significance with which these words were spoken, but it may be said that no one could have made them more impressive than did the fiery constable, who said them over a second time, and then, shaking his head very knowingly, walked away.

It may have been that Bud Heyland was such a bad boy that his conscience accused him at all times, but Fred Sheldon was certain he saw the red face grow more crimson under the words of the hot-tempered constable.

"Can it be Bud knows anything about last night?" Fred asked himself, attentively watching the movements of Bud, who affected to be interested in something going on a rod or two distant.

He walked rapidly thither, but was gone only

He walked rapidly thither, but was gone only

a short while, when he came back, scowling at Fred, who looked at him in an inquiring way. "What are you staring at me so for?" asked Bud, half raising his hand, as if he wanted to Bud, half raising his hand, as if he wanted to strike, but was afraid to do so.

Fred now did something which bordered on insolence, though the party of the other part deserved no consideration therefor. The little fellow looked steadily in the red, inflamed face, and with that peculiar grin which means so much in a boy, said in a low, confidential voice:

"Bud, how about last night?"

Young Sheldon had no warrant to assume that Bud Heyland knew anything of the robbery, and he was only following up the hint given by Archie Jackson himself.

This may have been the reason that Fred

he was only following up the hint given by Archie Jackson himself.

This may have been the reason that Fred fancied he could detect a resemblance—very slight though it was—between the voice of Bud Heyland and that of the tramp who sat at the table in the old brick house, and who, beyond question, had a false beard on.

The young man with the whip in his hand simply looked back into the handsome countenance before him, and without any appearance of emotion, asked in turn:

"What are you talking about?"

Fred continued to look and smile, until suddenly Bud lost all self-command and whirled his whip over his head.

As he did so, the lash flew through the bars of the cage and struck the Numidian hon a sharp, stinging blow on his nose.

He gave a growl of anger, and, half-rearing on his hind feet, made a furnous clawing and clutching with both paws. The end of the lash seemed to have hit him in the eye, for he was furious for a minute.

Bud Heyland knew what the sounds behind him meant, and, instead of striking the young lad whom he detested so much, he turned about in the hope of soothing the enraged lion.

He spoke kindly to the beast, and, falling to produce any effect, was about ocall one of the men to bring some meat, but at that instant every one in the neighborhood. He could think of nothing else. There was the fact that this ceril was a was a most people think. You should have he him in the eye, for he was furious for a minute.

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He spoke kindly to the beast, and, falling to produce any effect, was about ocall one of the men to bring some meat, but at that instant every one in the neighborhood.

"That is a very remarkable circumstance," said the constable, in a low voice, heard by all.

"I am warranted, therefore," added Mr. Kincathe with meat. Then watch, and when he had every one rather one, which drove all thoughts of bud lively and the rotbery from the mind of the blow, and the soft, hellow roar of the distant river were a during the enraged lion.

"I am warranted, therefore," added Mr. Kincathe with meat. Then was a produced with the constable, in a low voice, heard by all.

"I am warranted, therefore," added Mr. Kincathe care, was about ocall one of the word and the rotbery from the mind of the else. There was the fact that this seril was a present one, which drove all thoughts of bud lively and the coll was a direct was a direct was a direct was a dirring the enter was a direct was a direct was a dirring the enter was a direct was a direc

CHAPTER IX.

A DAY OF EXCITEMENT IN TOTTENVILLE. If any of our readers were ever so unfortunate as to be in the neighborhood of a menagerie of animals when one of the fiercest has broken loose he can form some idea of the confusion, terror and consternation caused by the escape of the lion from his cage.
Strong men rushed headlong over each other;

Strong men rushed headlong over each other; parents caught up their children and struggled desperately to get as far as possible from the dreadful beast; the other animals untered fierce growls and cries; women and children screamed and fainted; brave escorts deserted young ladies, leaving them to look out for themselves, while they joined in the frantic struggle for life; some crawled under the wagone; others clambered upon the top, and one man, original even in his terror, serambled into the cage just vacated by the lion, intending to do his utmost to keep the rightful owner from getting back again.

Could any one have looked upon the exciting scene, and preserved his self-possession, he would have observed a burly boy climbing desperately up the centre pole, never pausing until he reached the point where the heavy ropes of the canvas converged, when he paused, panting, and looked down on what was passing beneath him.

The name of that young man was Bud Heyland.

land.

Among the multitude that swarmed through the entrance to the tent, which was choked until strong men fought savagely to beat back the mad tide, were three boys who got outside safely on their feet, and, drawing in their breath, broke into a blind but very earnest run that was intended to take them as far as possible from the dangerous spot. dangerous spot.

They were Jimmy Emery, Joe Hunt and Fred

Sheldon.
The last-named saw the lion make a tremendous The last-named saw the from make a tremendous bound, which landed him almost at his feet, and Fred was sure it was all over with him; but he did not stand still and be devoured, but punged in among the struggling mass and reached the exterior of the tent without a scratch.

High above the din and tumult rose the cry of

High above the din and tumult rose the cry of the principal showman:
"Don't kill the lion! Don't kill the lion!"
It was hard to see the necessity for this cry, inasmuch as the danger seemed to be altogether the other way, but the one who uttered the useless words was evidently alraid some of the people would begin shooting at the beast, which was altogether too valuable to lose, if there was any

altogether too valuable to lose, if there was any way of avoiding it.

It may be, too, that he believed a general fushade, when the confusion was so great, would be more perilous to the people than to the lion.

There is reason in the belief that, as some scientists claim, there is a sense of humor which sometimes comes to the surface in certain animals, and the action of the Numidian hon when he broke out of his cage tended to confirm such a statement.

He seemed to forget all about the sharp cut he had received across the nose and eyes the mo-

construction he created.

Had he chose he could have lacerated and killed a score of children within his reach, but instead of doing so he jumped at the terrified crowd. striking them pretty hard blows with his fore paws, then wheeling about and making for another group, who were literally driven out of their senses by the sight of the brute coming oward them.
One young gentleman who was with a lady left

One young gentleman who was with a lady left her without a word, and, catching sight of a small ladder, placed it hastily against the centre pole and ran rapidly up the rounds; but the ladder itself stood so hearly perpendicular that when he reached the top and looked around to see whether the king of beasts was following him, it tipped backward, and he fell directly upon the shoulders of the liop, rolling off and turning a back somersault, where he lay kicking with might and main The brute paid no attention to him except to

Mor would the conscientious ladies consent to make any offer that could be accepted by the thieves themselves, by which they could claim protection against prosecution.

They would rather bear their irreparable loss than consent to compound crime.

"I know Mr. Carter, a very skilful detective in New York," said Archie Jackson, as he prepared to go, "and I will send for him. He's the sharpest man I ever saw, and if the property can be recovered, he's the one to do it."

The confidence of the officer gave the ladies much hope, and they resumed their duties in their household, as they had done so many times for years past.

As the afternoon approached, the crowds began streaming into Tottenville, and the sight was a most stirring one indeed, with the band of music inside, the shouts of the pedlers on the outside, and the general confusion and expectancy on the part of all.

The doors were open early, for, as is always the lage and over the grounds, it was found that al-though a number had been severely bruised and trampied upon, no one was seriously injured, and what was the strangest fact of all, no one could be found who had suffered any nurt from

This was unaccountable to nearly every one.

This was unaccountable to nearly every one, though the explanation, or partial one, at least, appeared within the succeeding few days.

Had the iton been able to understand the peril into which he entered by this freak of his it may be safely said that he would not have left his cage, for no sooner had the community a chance to draw breath and realize the situation than they resolved that it would never do to allow such a ferocious animal to remain at large.

"Why, he can hide in the woods there and sally out and kill a half dozen at a time, just as they do in their native country," said Archie Jackson, discussing the matter in the village store.

"Yes," assented a neighbor; "the lion is the awfulest kind or a creature, which is why they call him the queen of beasts. In Brazil and Italy, where they run wild, they're worse than—than—than—a—that is—than a steam b'iler explosion."

"We must organize," added the constable, compressing his thin lips; "self-protection demands it."

it."

"Ithink we had better call on the Governor to bring out the military, and to keep up the nunt till he's exterminated."

"No need of calling on the military so long as the civil law is sufficient," insisted Archie. "A haif-dozen of us, well armed, will be able to smoke him out."

m out."
"Will you j'ine?" asked one of the neighbors.

the civil law is suncient. Insisted Archie. "A haif-dozen of us, well armed, will be able to smoke him out."

"Will you j'ine?" asked one of the neighbors. The constable cleared his throat before saying: "I've some important detective business on my hands that'll keep me pretty busy for a few days. If you will want till that is over it will give me pleasure—anem!—to j'ine you."

"By that time there won't be any of us left to j'ine," said the neighbor, with a contemptuous snift. "It looks very much, Arche, as though you were trying to get out of it."

The constable grew red in the face at the general snicker this caused, and said, in his most impressive manner:

"Gentlemen, I'll go with you in search of the lion; more than that, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, I'll lead you."

"That's business; you ain't such a big coward as people say you are."

"Who says I'm a coward—show him to me—"
At this moment one of the young men attached to the menagerie and circus entered, and when all became still said:

"Gentlemen, my name is Jacob Kincade, and I'm the keeper of the lion which broke out today and is off somewhere in the woods. He is a very valuable animal to us, we having imported him directly from the Bushman country at a great expense. His being at large has created a great excitement, as was so be expected, but we don't want him to be killed."

"Of course not," said Archie Jackson, who echoed the sentiments of his neighbors, as he added, "You prefer that he should go raging 'round the country and chaw us all up instead. My friend, that little scheme won't work; we're just on the point of organizing an exploring expedition to shoot the lion. Our duty to our wives and Inmilies demands that we should extirpate the scourge. Yes, sir," added Archie, rising from his chair and gesticulating like an orator, "as patriots we are bound to prevent any foreign monsters, especially them as are worshipped by the red coats, to squat on our soil and murder our citizens. The glorious American eagle —"

"One minute," interrupted Mr.

upon,
Eut when the showman stopped Archie stood
staring at him with mouth open, hand raised and stlent tongue.

"Go on," suggested one at his elbow.
But the constable let his arm flap down against his side, and said—
"I had a good thing about the emblem of British

"I had a good thing about the emblem of British tyrrany, but he put me out. Will give a hundred dollars, eh? That's another matter altogether. But I say, Mr. Kincade, how shall we go to work to capture a lion? That sort of game ain't abundant in these parts, and I don't think there's any one here that's ever hunted 'em."

Old Mr. Scrapton, who was known to be the teller of the most amazing stories ever heard in the neighborhood, opened his mouth to relate how he had lasseed lions forty years before, when he was hunting on the plains of Texas, but he restrained himself. He thought it best to wait till

some sort of cage and beit it with meat. Then watch, and when he goes in spring the trap, and there he is!"

"Yes, but will he stay there?"

"If the trap is strong enough,"

"How would it do to lasso him?"

"If you are skilled in throwing the lasso and can fling several nooses over his head simultaneously from different directions. By that I mean if three or four of you can lasso him at the same instant, from different directions, so he will be heid fast, why the scheme will work splendidiy."

All eyes turned toward old Mr. Scrapton, who cleared his throat, threw one leg over the other and looked very wise.

It was known that he had a long buffalo thong looped and hanging over his fireplace at home,

looped and hanging over his fireplace at home, with which, he had often told, he used to lasso wild horses in the southwest.

When the old gentleman saw the general inferest he had awakened, he nodded his head, patronizingly and said:
"Yes, boys, I'il go with you and show how the thing is done."

CHAPTER X. A LION IN THE PATH.

The important conversation of which we have given a part took place in the principal store in Tottenville late on the evening succeeding the escape of the hon and after the performance was

Mr. Kincade, by virtue of his superior experience with wild animals, gave the men a great many good points and awakened such an ambi tion in them to capture the beast that he was quite hopeful of his being retaken in a short

It was understood that if the lion was injured

It was understood that if the lion was injured in any way not a penny's reward would be paid, and a careful observer of matters would have thought there was reason to fear the neighbors were placing themselves in great personal peril through their anxiety to take the terrible animal alive and unnarmed.

On the morrow, when the children wended their way to the old stone school house again, they stopped to look at Archie Jackson, who was busy tearing down the huge posters of the menagerie and circus, preparatory to tacking up some others which he held under his arm.

The constable dipped into several professions. He sometimes dug wells and helped to move houses for his neighbors. Beside this, he was known as the auctioneer of the neighborbood, and tacked up the announcement posters for himself. As soon as he had cleared a space, he posted the following, printed in large, black letters:

following, printed in large, black letters:

\$100 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for the capture the lion which escaped from Bandiman's great menerie and circus on Tuesday, the 21st linst. Not will be paid if the animal is injured in any manner. The undersigned will be at the Tottenville life for a few days, and will hand the reward name any one who will secure the lion, so that he can returned to his cage.

Jacob Kincabi

Directly beneath this paper was placed a secone, and it seemed a currous coincident that

one, and it seemed a curious coincident that it "S500 reward!
"The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silver tea-service stolen from the residence of the Misses Perkinpine in the night of the 20th inst.

"A liberal price will be given for anything in the way of information which may lead to the recovery of the property or the detection of the thieves."

Attached to the last was a minute description

Attached to the last was a minute description of the various articles stolen, and the information that any one who wished further particulars could receive them by communicating with Archibaid Jackson, constable, in Tottenville. The menagerie and circus had departed, but the excitement which it left behind was probably greater and more intense than that which preceded its arrival.

Its coming was announced by a daring robbery, and when it went the most terrible animal in its "colossal and unparalleled collection" remained to provide through the woods and feast upon the men, women, boys and girls of the neighborhood, to say nothing of the cows, oxen, sheep, lambs and pigs with which it was to be supposed the king of beasts would amuse nimself when he desired a little recreation that should remine him of his native far-away country.

trio which we pictured on the opening of our

story.
"I tell you I'd like to catch that lion," said "I tell you I'd like to catch that hoh, said Jimmy Emery, smacking his lips over the prospect; "but I don't see how it can be done."

"Why couldn't we coax him into the school house this afternoon after all the boys and girls have gone?" asked Joe Hunt; "i's so low and flat he would take it for his den, that is, if we kill flat he would take it for his den, that is, if we kill a calf and lay it inside the door."
"But Mr. McCurtis stays an hour after school to set copies," said Fred Sheldon,
Joe Hunt scratched his arms, which still felt the sting of the blows for his failure in his

Joe Hunt scratched his arms, which still felt the sting of the blows for his failure in his lessons, and said:

"That's one reason why I'm so anxious to get the lion in there."

"Well, boys, I 'spose you're going to earn both of them rewards?"

It was Bud Heyland who uttered these words, as he halted among the boys, who were rather shy of him.

boots, his sombrero and blue shirt on, his rank brier-wood pipe in his mouth, and the whip, whose lash looked like along, coiling black snake, in his hand. His face was red as usual, with blotches on his

nose and cheeks, such as must have been caused by dissipation. He was ugly and brutal by nature, and had the neighborhood been given the choice between having him and the hon as a pest it may be safely said that Bud would not have been the choice of all.
"I don't think there's much chance for us,"

"I don't think there's haden chance for us," said Fred Sheldon, quietly edging away from the bully; "for I don't see what way there is for us to catch and hold him."
"It wouldn't do for him to see you," said Bud, taking his pipe from his mouth and grinning at

"He's so fond of calves he'd be sure to go for

"He's solond of caives he'd be sure to go for you."

"That's why he tried so hard to get at you, I "spose, when you climbed the tent pole and was so scared you've been pale ever since."

Bud was angered by this remark, which caused a general laugh, and he raised his whip, but just then he saw the teacher, Air. AlcCurtls, close at hand, and he refrained. Although large and strong, like all bullies he was a coward, and could not forget the severe drubbing received from this gevere pedagogue, "all of the olden time."

He walked suilenly away, resolved to punish the impudent Fried Sheidon before he left the neighborhood, while the ringing of the cracked bell a minute or two later drew the boys and girls to the building and the studies of the day were begun.

borhood, while the ringing of the cracked bell a minute or two later drew the boys and girls to the building and the studies of the day were begun.

Young Fred Sheldon was the brightest and best boy in school, and he get through his lessons with its usual facility, but it may be said that his thoughts were anywhere but in the school-room. Indeed, there was plenty to rack his brain over, for during the few minutes when Bud Heyland stood talking to the boys before school Fred was impressed more than ever with the fact that his voice resembled that of the tramp who had been entertained by the Misses Perkinpine a couple of nights before.

"I'spose he tried to make his voice sound different," thought Fred, "but he didn't remember it all the time. Bud's voice is coarser than it used to be, which I 'spose is because it's changing, but every once in awhile it sounded just like it did a few minutes ago."

"Then it seems to me," added our hefo, parsuing the same train of perplexing thought, "that the voice of the other man—the one that come on to me in the lane—was like somebody I've heard, but I can't think who the person can be."

Fred took out his new knife and looked at it in a furtive way. When he had admired it a few minutes be fixed his eyes on the three letters cut in the brass piece.

"They're 'N. H. H.,'" he said, "as sure as I live; but 'N. H. H.', don't stand for Bud Heyland, though the last name is the same. If that was Bud who stole the shiver then he must have dropped the knife on the floor, though I don't see how he could do it without knowing it. I s'pose he stole the knife from some one else."

The boy had not shown the knife to any of his playmates, having thought it best to keep if out of sight. He could not nelp believing that Bud

The boy had not shown the knife to any of his playmates, having thought it best to keep it out of sight. He could not help believing that Bud Heyland had something to do with the robbery, but it was difficult to think of any way by which the crime could be proven against him.

"He'll deny it, of course, and even Aunt Annie and Lizzie will declare that it wasn't him that sat at the table the other night and eat enough for a haif-dozen men, or as much as I wanted, anyway. He's such a mean, ugly boy that I wish I could prove it on him—that is, if he did it."

That day Fred received word from his mother that she would not return for several days, and he was directed to look after the house, while he was permitted to sleep at the old brick mansion if he chose.

Accordingly Fred saw that all his chores were properly done after he reached home that atter-

was permitted to steep at the old brick mansion if he chose.

Accordingly Fred saw that all his chores were properly done after he reached home that after noon, when he started for the home of the maiden ladies, where he was more than welcome.

The boy followed the same course he took two nights before, and his thoughts were so occupied that he went along at times almost instinctively, as may be said.

"Gracious," he muttered, "but if I could find that silver for them—she don't say anything about the money that was taken—that would be an awful big reward. Five hundred dollars! It would more than pay the mortgage on our place. Then that \$100 for the lion—gracious alive!" gasped Fred, stopplus shors and looking around in dismay. "I wonder where that ilon is. He's been loose twenty-four hours, and I should like to know how many people be has killed. I heard he was seen up among the hills this morning, and eat a whole family and a team of horses, but I think maybe there's some mistake about it."

"I wonder why he didn't kill somebody yesterday when he had such a good chance. He jumped right down in front of me, and I just gave up, and wisned I was a better boy before I should go and leave mother alone; but he didn't pay any attention to me, nor anybody else, but he's a terrible creature, for all that."

Now that Fred's thoughts were turned toward the dreadful beast that was prowling somewhere

rose on end.

And well it might, for there, directly in the road before him, where the moon's rays shot through the branches, the unmistakable figure of the dreaded lion suddenly appeared!

CHAPTER XL SEVERAL MISHAPS.
On this same eventful evening, Archie Jackson, the constable of Tottenville, started from the residence of the Misses Perkinpine for his own

house in the village.

He had been out to make some inquiries of the ladies, for it will be remembered that he had two very important matters on hand—the detection of the robbers who had taken the property of the sisters and the leadership of the party who were to recapture the lion.

At the close of the day, as he moved off toward

the village, some time before the arrival of Fred Sheldon, he could not console himself with the knowledge that anything like real progress had been made in either case.

"I've sent for that New York detective, Carter, to come down at once, and he ought to be here, but I haven't seen anything of him. Like enough be's off somewhere, and won't be heard from for a wees. I don't know as I care, for I begin to feel as though I can work up this nefarious proceeding myself.

as though I can work up this nefarious proceeding myself.

"Then the lion. Well, I can't say that I desire to go hunting for that sort of game, for I never studied their habits much, but as this cretur' doesn't seem to be very ferocious we ought to be able to run him in. I've organized the company, and Serapton says he'll bring out his lasso and show two or three of us how to fling the thing, so we can all neck him at the same time.

"If I can work up this matter and the other," continued the constable, who was "counting his enickens before they were hatched," "I shall make a nice little fee. I'm sure the him will stay in the woods till he's pretty hungry. All the wild reports we've heard today have nothing in them. Nobody has seen him since he took to the forest yesterday afternoon, and what's more, nobody will—"

And just then came the greatest shock of And just then came the greatest shock of Archie Jackson's life.
He was waiking along the road toward Tottenville, and had reached a place where 2 row of trees overhung the path. He had taken a different route home from that pursued by Fred Sheldon, who was then advancing from the opposite direction, and was in quite a comfortable frame of mind, as the remarks quoted will show, when he gave a gasp of fright, for there, at the side of the path, he was sure he saw the lion himself sitting on his haunches and waiting for him to come within reach of his frightful claws and teeth.

The constable did not see him until he was

so, doing nothing but breathing and staring at the monster.

The lion seemed to comprehend that he was master of the situation, for he quietly remained sitting on his haunches, no doubt waiting for his victim to prepare for his inevitable late.

Finally, Archie begat to experience something like a reaction, and he asked himself whether he was to perish thus miserably, or was there not some hope, no matter how desperate, for him.

Of course he had no gun, but he generally carried a loaded revolver, for his profession often demanded the display of such a weapon; but to this inexpressible disappointment, when he softly reacted his right hand back to his hip to draw it, he recalled that he had cleaned it that afternoon, and left it lying on his stand at home.

The situation was enough to make one despair, and for an instant after the discovery the constable felt such a weakness in the knees that it

and for an instant after the discovery the con-stable relt such a weakness in the knees that it was all he could do to keep from sinking to the ground in a perfect collapse; but he speedily ral-iled, and determined on one fierce effort for life. "I will strike him with my fist—that will knock him over—and then run for a tree."

This was his resolve. Archie could deliver a powerful blow, and, believing the lion would not wait any longer, he drew back his cleached hand and aimed for the forehead directly between the

He measured the distance correctly, but the in-

The cold chills ran down the officer's back as he heard this hail, and suppressing all expression of pain, he shoved his hands into his pockets and looked quickly around.

In the dim moonlight he saw the old man Scrapton and two neighbors, Vincent and Emery, fathers respectively of the two playmates of Fred Each carried a coil of long, strong rope in his right hand and seemed to be considerably excited

"We're after the lion," said Mr. Scrapton; "We re after the lion," said Mr. Scrapton; "have you seen him?"
"No, I don't think he's anywhere around here."
"I've had Vincent and Emery out in the meadow nearly all day, practicing throwing the lasso, and they've got the hang of it exactly. Emery can fling the noose over the horns of a cow a dozen yards away and never miss, while Vincent, by way of experiment, dropped the noose over the shoulders of his wife at a greater distance."

noose over the shoulders of his while at a greater distance."

"Yes," said Mr. Vincent, "but I don't regard that as much of a success. Mrs. Vincent objected, and before I could let go of my end of the lasso, she drawed me to her and—well, I'd prefer to talk of something else."

The constable laughed and said:
"It's a good thing to practice a little beforehand, when you are going into such a dangerous business as this."
"I suppose that's the reason you've been hammering that white oak stump," suggested Mr. Scrauton, with a chuckle.

Archie Jackson saw he was caught, and begged his friends to say nothing about it, as he had Archie Jackson saw he was caught, and begged his friends to say nothing about it, as he had already suffered as much in spirit as body. "But do you expect to find the hon tonight?" he asked, with unaffected interest. "Yes, we know just where to look for him," said Mr. Scrapton; "he stayed in the woods all day, but just as the sun was setting I catched sight of him along the edge of the fence, and he isn't far from there this very minute."

"Do you want me to go with you?" "But I have no weapon,"

"Certainly."

"But I have no weapon."

"All the betrer; I made each leave his gun and pistols at home, for they'd be so scared at the first sight of the cretur, they'd life before they knowed it and spoil everything. Like the boys at Ticonderoga, if their guns ain't loaded, they can't shoot 'em."

"But I don't see what help I can give you, as I haven't got a rope; and even if I had, I wouldn't know how to use it."

"Come along, any way; we'll feel safer if we have another with us."

It cannot be said that the constable was very enthusiastic, for there was something in the idea of hunting the king of beasts without firearms which was as terrifying as it was grotesque.

However, he could not refuse, and the four started down the road and across the field, in the direction of the large tract of forest in which it was known the hon had taken refuge when he broke from his cage the day before.

A walk of something like a third of a mile took the party to the edge of the wood, where they stopped and held a consultation in whispers.

None of them were so brave as they seemed a short time before, and all secretly wished they were safe at home.

"I don't see how you can expect to find him by were safe at home.
"I don't see how you can expect to find him by hunting in the night time, when you have made no preparation," said Archie Jackson, strongly impressed with the absurdity of the whole busi-

impressed with the absurdity of the whole business.

"But I have made preparation," answered Scrapton, in the same guarded undertone.

"How?"

"I killed a pig and threw 'him over the fence yonder by that pile of rocks—good heavens!"

At the moment of pointing his finger to indicate the spot, all heard a low cavernous growl, which sent a shiver of affright from head to foot.

They were about to break into a frenzied run, when the constable said:

"If you start, he will be after us; let's stand our ground." ground." "Certainly," assented Mr. Vincent, through his

chattering teeth.
"Certainly, certainly," added his neighbor, in Toning down their extreme terror as best they could, the four frightened friends strained their eyes to catch sight of the animal.

"He's there," said Scrapton, fingering his lasso in a way which showed he was very eager to "Right behind the fence; I see him; he's crouching down and eating the carease of the pig."
"When he gets through with that be will come for us."

"Like enough-but that will be all right," said "Like enough—but that will be all right," said the old gentleman, who really showed more self-possession than any of the others; "for it will give us just the chance we want."

"How so?"

"When he comes over the fence we'll sort of scatter and throw our lassoes together; then each will pull with all his might and main,"

"But," said Mr. Vincent, "'sposing we pull his head off, we won't get any of the reward."

"We can't pull hard enough to do that, but if we hold on we'll keep him fast, so he can't move any way at all, and bime-by he will get so tired

"That is if he don't happen to have us," said Mr. Jackson. "As I haven't got any rope, 'spose I climb over the fence and scare him up so he will

distance toward the spot where the animal lay, when he paused,

"The man who goes to hunt a wild lion with nothing but a jack-knife with both blades broke out is a natural-born idiot, which his name isn't Archie Jackson. I've business elsewhere."

And thereupen he deliberately turned about and started homeward by a circuitous route.

Meanwhite old Mr. Scrapton and Vincentand Emery stood trembling and waiting for the appearance of the lion, which, judging from the sounds that reached their ears, was busy crunching the bones of the young porker that had been slain for his special benefit.

They didn't know whether to stay where they were or to break into a run. The danger seemed great, but the reward was so tempting that they held their ground.

'He may start to run away," weakly suggested Mr. Vincent.
"I don't think so, now that he's tasted blood, but, if he does," said the leader of the party, "we

"But he can run faster than we—"
"There he comes!"
In the darkness they saw the faintly-outlined ligure of an animal clambering over the fence, with growls and mutterines, and, hardly conclous of what they were doing, the three men mmediately separated several yards from each ther and nervously clutched their ropes, ready of ling them the instant the opportunity should resent itself.
"There he comes!" called out Mr. Scrapton; throw your lassees!"

But he can run faster than we---"

throw your lasses!"
At the same instant the three ceals of rope hizzed through the air as a dark figure was seen noving in a direction which promised to bring im at a point equidistant from all.

Mr. Vincent was too enthusiastic in throwing is nose, for it went beyond the animal and titled around the neck of the astounded Mr. mery, who thought the lion had caught him in is terrific embrace, thrown as he was off his et and pulled fiercely over the ground by the prover.

hrower. Mr. Emery missed his mark altogether, although reircling coil.

The old gentleman would have lassed the animal had he not discovered at the very instant the noose left his hand that it was his own mastiff Towser that they were seeking to capture instead of the runaway lion.

CHAPTER XII.

A BRAVE ACT.
Meanwhile Fred Sheldon had become involved in anything but a pleasant experience.

There might be mistakes ludicrous and otherwise in the case of others, but when he saw the animal in the lane before him, as revealed by the

ays of the moon, there was no error.

It was the identical lion that had escaped from the menagerie the day previous, and the beast must have noted the presence of the terrified lad, who stopped such a short distance from him. Master Fred was so transfixed that he did not stir for a few seconds, and then it seemed to him that the best thing he could do was to turn about

and run, and yell with might and main, just as he did some weeks before when he stepped into a

he did some weeks before when he stepped into a yellow-jackets' nest and how the yelling helps. It is hard to understand how the yelling helps a boy when caucht in such a dilemma, but we know from experience that it is easier to screech at the top of one's voice, as you bang away at the insects that settle about your head, than it is to concentrate all your powers in the single act of running.

concentrate all your powers in the single act of running.

Almost unconsciously, Fred began stepping backward, keeping bis gaze fixed upon the lion as he did so. If the latter was aware of the strategem, which is sometimes used with advantage by the African bunter, he did not immediately seek to thwart it, but continued facing him, and occasionally swaying his tall, accompanied by low, thunderous growds.

The boys of the school had learned a great deal of natural history within the last day or two, and fred had read about the king of beasts. He knew that a lion could crouch on his belly, and, with one prodigious bound, pass over the intervening space.

The lad was afraid the one before him meant to act according to the instincts of his nature, and

The lad was afraid the one before him meant to act according to the instincts of his nature, and he retrreated more rapidly, until all at once he whirled about and ran for dear life, directly toward the highway.

He did not shoet, though, if he had seen any other person, he would have yelled for help; but, when he reached the road, he cast a glance over his shoulder, expecting to feel the horrible claws at the same instant.

The lion was invisible. Fred could scarcely believe his eyes; but such was the fact.

"I don't understand his way of doing business," was the conclusion of the boy, who kept moving further away, scarcely daring to believe in his own escape even for a few brief minutes.

Fred had been too thoroughly scared to wish to meet the lion again, but he wanted to get back to the house that the Misses Perkinpine could be

He measured the distance correctly, but the instant the blow landed he felt he had made a mistake; it was not the runaway lion which he had struck, but the stump of an old tree.

It is nardly necessary to say that the constable suffered more than did the stump, and for a minute or two he was sure he had fractured the bones of his hand, so great was the pain. He danced about on one foot, shaking the bruised member and bewailing the stupidity that led him to make such a grievous error.

"That beats anything I ever knowed in all my life," he exclaimed, "and how glad I am that nobody else knows it; if the folks ever hear of it, they will plague me forever and —"

"Hello, Archie, what's the matter?"

The cold chills ran down the officer's back as he heard this nail, and suppressing all expression of detour, but the half belief that the lion was lurk-ing in the vicinity made the effort anything but

However, Fred Sheldon thought it his duty to let his good friends know the new peril to which they were subject, in the event of venturing out of doors. of doors.
So slow and stealthy was his next approach to the building that nearly an hour passed before he found himself in the small yard surrounding the house; but, when once there, he hastened to the front door and gave such a resounding knock with the old-lashioned brass knocker that it could have been heard a long distance away, on the still summer night.

It seemed a good while to Fred before the bolt was withdrawn, and Aunt Annie appeared in her cap and spectacles.

cap and spectacles.

"Oh, it's you, Fred, is it?" she exclaimed with pleasure when she recognized the young man who was so welcome at all times. "You are so late that we had given you up, and were going to re-

tire."
'I started early enough, but it seems to me as if every sort of awful thing is after us," replied Fred, as he hastily followed the lady into the dining-room, where the sisters began preparing the meal for which the visitor, like all urchins of is age, was ready at any time.
"What's the matter now, Fready," asked Aunt Lizzle.
"Why, you had a tramp after you night before "Why, you had a tramp after you night before."

Lizzle.

"Why, you had a tramp after you night before last, and now you've got a big, roaring lion."

"A what?" asked the two in amazement, for they had not heard a syllable of the exciting incident of the day before.

"Why, there's a lion that broke out of the menagerie yesterday, and they haven't been able to catch him yet."

"Land sakes alive!" gasped Aunt Annie, sinking into a chair and raising her hands in horror, "what is the world coming to?"

Aunt Lizzle sat down more deliberately, but her pale face and amazed look showed she was no less agitated.

Fred helped himself to some more of the luscious shortcake and golden butter and preserves, and feeling the importance of his position told the story with which our readers are familiar, though it must be confessed the lad exaggerated somewhat, as perhaps was slightly excusable under the circumstances.

Still it was not right for him to describe the lion as of the size of an ordinary elephant, unless he referred to the baby elephant which had never been seen in this country at that time.

Nor shoula he have pictured his run down the lane, with the terrible beast behind him all the way, snapping at his head, while Fred only saved himself by his dexterity in dodging him.

There was scarcely any excuse for such tremendous yarns, though they were implicitly believed by the ladies, who felt they were in greater fear than if a score of burglarious tramps were planning to rob them.

"They've offered \$100 to any one who catches

ning to rob them. "They've offered \$100 to any one who catches the lion without burting him," added Fred, as well as he could speak with his mouth filled with yellow, spongy gingerbread.
"A hundred dollars!" exclaimed Aunt Lizzie; "A hundred dollars!" exclaimed Aunt Lizzie;
"why, he'll kill amybody who goes near him. If I
were a man I wouldn't try to capture him for a
million dollars."

"I'm going to try to catch him," said Fred, in
his off-hand fashion, as though it was a small
matter, and then, swallowing enough of the sweet
food to allow him to speak more plainly, he
added:

food to allow him to speak more plainly, he added:

"Lions aint of much account when you get used to 'em; I'm beginning to feel as though I'm going to make that hundred dollars."

But the good ladies could not accept this statement as an earnest one, and they chided their youthful visitor for talking so at random. Fred thought it best not to insist, and finished his meal without any further declarations of what he intended to do.

"They've left two persons behind to look after the lion," he said; "one is named Kiucade and the other is Bud Heyland; you know him—the son of Michael, your hired man."

"Yes; he called here today."

"He did? What for?"

"Oh, nothing in particular; he said he heard we had had our silverware stolen, and he wanted to teil us how sorry he felt and to ask whether we had any suspicion of who took it."

"He did, eh?" said Fred, half to himself, with a

had any suspicion of who took it."
"He did, eh?" said Fred, half to himself, with a very strong suspicion that he understood the real cause of that call.
"I think Bud is getting to be a much better boy

"I think Bud is getting to be a much better boy than he used to be," added Aunt Annie; 'he was real sorry for us, and talked real nice. He said he expected to be at home two or three days, though he didn't tell us what for, and he would drop in to see us."

Master Sheldon made no answer to this, but he 'had his thoughts," and he kept them to himself. The hour was quite advanced, for the days were long and the sisters were accustomed to retire early, so the fastenings of the house were looked to with great care, and Fred went to the same room he had occupied two nights before, the one immediately preceding having been spent at home, as he partly expected the return of his mother.

that he'll give up, and we'll have him, certain alight, he walked to the rear window and looked

sife he don't happen to have us," said on. "As I haven't got any rope, 'spose of the lene and scare him up so he will rayou."

Seemed to be a good one as the others to his proposition they thought he was been to extended a circuit, and the beal long while before he would succundertaking.

Like the residence, it was built of old-fashioned Holland brick, and was as strong as a modern prison cell.

"Somebody is in there stealing meat," was the conclusion of Fred; "I wonder who it can be." He listened a moment longer, and then every nerve was thrilled by hearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing-that thunderous guttural growt mich he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed the day bearing that thunderous guttural growt which he had noticed th

nary sneak-thief.
In a twinkling Fred Sheidon nurried softly down stairs, cautionsly opened the kitchen door, and looked out and listened.
Yes, he was in there yet; he could hear him growling and crunching bones, and evidently enjoying the greatest feast of his life.
"Now, if he don't hear me coming, I'll have him sure," Fred said to himself, as he began stealing like a shadow toward the door through which the lion had passed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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TORMENT, INDEED.

Life's vexations do not generally come on one like a storm descending the mountain or like a whirlwind; they come as the rain does in some sections of the world—gently, but every day. One of life's discomforts is presented herewith:

According to popular impression, hot weather, mosquitoes and mad dogs all flourish at the same time and are chargeable to the maleåc influence of the Dog 2 ar. Speaking of dogs and the Dog Star reminds us of a boy's story of a dog and the comet, and which we here give in a short extract from the boy's letter: "Golly, Bob, you ought to habeen there last night to a seen the fun. Tom Winkins' dorg Toddles was a-settin' at the gate a-gazin' at the Comit.

Winkins' dorg Toddles
was a-settin' at the gate
a-gazin' at the Comit,
when along comes old
Sykes durned rat tarrier and the 2 waltzed over the fence and the
2 fought. The tarrier proved too much for Toddles, and afore they could haul him off the battie ground he had made a good square meal off
the hids Toorway in desert. A kind looking

beg of him a bottle of his oit with which to rub his dorg. The Father felt of Tom's head; it was hot an' afore Tom could utter a prayer, two men were luggin' him home followed by a great crowd, who kept at a safe distance, thinking he had been bit by a mad dorg. The more he kicked and screamed to be let free, the tighter they held on to him." In reference to another torment, the Chicago Western Catholic recently wrote: "Mr. Joel D. Harvey, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, of this city, has spent over two thousand dollars on medicine for his wife, who was suffering dreadfully from rheumatism, and without deriving any benefit whatever; yet two bottles of St. JACOBS OH. accomplished what the most skillful medical men failed in doing. We could give the names of hundreds who have been cured by this wonderful remedy did space permit us. The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable lintment is Mr. James A. Conlan, librarian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's indorsement:

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.)

Library of this city. The lonowing is Mr. Conlan's indorsement:

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I wish to add my testimony to the merits of St.
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a Reality."

Startling Theory of God and the Bible.

The Divine Mind the Power Which Dispels Sickness.

Previous to eighteen or twenty years ago, Mary B. Glover, now Mrs. Eddy, was a practising physycian, of the homocopathic school, at Lynn. She early became convinced of the impotency of medicine, and of the power of the mind in-producing cures. Experiments with extremely attenuated substances as medicines led her to the conclusion that the resulting cures were not the effect of the doses, but the effect of the belief of the patient in the efficacy of those doses. About this time she had a bad fall, from the effects of which it seemed to her friends for a time that she could not recover. It will be best to let her relate her experience in her own language as it appears in her work on "Science and Health." She says: "We became insensible and were taken to the house of Mr. Samuel Bubier, one of our most respected citizens. The kindness and care of his excellent wife and the administration of ether carried us through the first night. We were then removed on a bed to our home, and the case was pronounced fatal by our attending physician and surgeon; he said we could not survive over three days. The third day was the Sabbath; our clergyman visited us before service, prayed with us, and said farewell. We asked him to call after meeting. He replied by asking us if we knew the fatal nature of our injury, and that we were sinking and might not survive through the day. We replied that we knew it all, but had such faith in God we thought He would raise us up. After he left we requested to be left alone; the room was full of people, but they all passed out. We opened the Bible to the third chapter of Mark, where our Master healed the Withered hand on the Sabbath. to her friends for a time that she could not re-

As we Read the Change Passed Over Us; feeling, warmed; the internal agony ceased, our strength came instantaneously, and we rose from our bed and stood upon our feet, well. The clergyman called after services, and we met him at the door, and that day prepared our family supper. There are persons living who can attest to the above facts. . . . Our physician was astonneed when he called Monday orenoon and found us about the house. We transcribed what he said to our journal, and it was as follows: What! are you about? Was it those higher attenuations I gave that have produced such a result? We replied, 'Come here and we will show you,' and went to our table by the bedside, opened the drawer, and there he saw every particle of medicine he had left for us. He looked with blank astonishment, and continued: 'If you will tell me how you cured yourself I will lay aside drugs and never prescribe another dose of medicine.' We replied, 'It is impossible for us to do that now, but we hope to explain it at some future period to the world. For three years thereafter we sought day and night the solution to that problem, searched the 'Scriptures, read nothing else, not even a newspaper, kept aloof from society, and devoted all our time and energies to discovering a rule for that demonstration. We knew its principle was God, and we thought it was done according to primitive Christian healing, by a certain action of mind on the body, through a holy uplifting faith; but we wanted to find the science that governed it; and by the help of God, and no human aid, we did find it, and were reminded of the shepherds' shout: 'For unto us a child is born; a new idea has birth, and his name is Wonderful.''

Since this beginning the theories of "Christian science" have been quietly gaining converts. Of was as follows: 'What! are you about? Was it his name is Wonderful.'"
Since this beginning the theories of "Christian science" have been quietly gaining converts. Of late years, especially, the advance in the number of its adherents has been particularly rapid. Without any notices from the press or any method of propagation, save that which communication between individuals affords, the doctrines have gone on spreading in ever widening circles, until now the believers in it are scattered over the country.

lated to prejudice him against those people who were said to have been the cause or the witnesses of them. In these days of fraud and deception the cautious man is very slow to believe anything which has in it the least tinge of the incredible; and is always inclined to distrust the evidence of those people who are ready to assert their knowledge of wonders. Experience has taught as that the nearer we approach to the source of these stories the smaller does the wonder grow, till it is quite dispelled when a knowledge of the facts is at last attained. In this instance the result has been rather the reverse. If third parties have related a remarkable circumstance, the person of whom the fact was alleged has generally been found to make the assertion still stronger. In every instance it has not been possible to arrive at exact and wholly satisfactory verification, because the data were not obtainable without more time and labor than it has been possible to bestow upon the matter. But, broadly stated, it may be said that none of the cases cited below are to be dismissed with a smile. They are subjects for investigation, and bear upon the face of them all the evidences by which truth is usually determined. If a person is said to nave been cured of a disease which has baffled the best physicians for years, the truth of the assertion can only be inferred from the evidence of the person operated upon and his friends. If deeper tests are to be desired than this, they must be made by those best fitted by ability and skill to make them. knowledge of wonders. Experience has taught

THE INVESTIGATION.

A Mixture of Theory and Fact-Remark. able Cures Bordering Upon the Miraculous-Incontrovertible Evidence of Truth. One of the most remarkable of Mrs. Eddy's ago she had a very severe illness, from which she was not expected to recover. It was the reading of Mrs. Eddy's books, in her bellef, that first implanted in her mind that which afterward led to

her entire recovery. She became a pupil or Mrs. Eddy, and is now a teacher and expounder of the "Christian science" herself.

On Thursday of the present week, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the writer, in the midst of a group of ladies and some few gentlemen, passed into the double parlors on the second story of Mrs. Choate's residence, 590 Tremont street. It was the hour of the weekly lecture, and the rooms were on this occasion open to the public. After the lecture the writer was introduced to Mrs. Choate, and requested her if there were any present whom she had cured that he might be presented to them. Many had let the rooms before this occurred, but he was introduced to several ladies who stood about, all of whom were eager to bear their testimony to the power of the "scientist." The most remarkable case was the first one which he met with. Although perfectly willing that her name should appear as the mother of an infant who had been cured by Mrs. Choate, she naturally felt delicate about having it appear in connection with the case, and as the matter can be easily corroborated by anybody who takes interest enough in it to wish to do so, the name is withheld. Suffice it to say that the lady is well known at Boston Highlands. The case as stated was this: A little over a year ago a child of 9 months was a terrible sufferer from a disease of the skin known as eczema. The parents had done everything that was possible to relieve its sufferings. Five of the best foctors in Boston, the mother stated, had been tried, but all to no purpose. At the time it was decided, as a last resort, to call in a "Christian scientist." was the hour of the weekly lecture, and the rooms

and its little arms were pinioned to the pillow o which it lay to prevent it from tearing its flesh. They were using five pounds of vasaline per day and did not attempt to dress the child. They had not dared to wash it for five weeks. After Mrs. Choate had looked at it the child immediately began to mend, was perfectly well in three months, and is still in the best of health. The writer asked Mrs. Choate what her method writer asked Mrs. Choate what her method was in this case, and was informed that the cure was entirely carried on in the mind of the mother. From certain signs the "scientist" inferred that the trouble with the child could be traced to pre-natal causes. On questioning the mother the fact was developed that before the child was born a servant had come home intoxicated and threatened to kill her, thus giving her a fright. Mrs. Choate said that she could not explain the cure any further than that she destroyed the error in the mother's thought, and in so doing healed the child. No medicine, of course, was used. The "Christian scientist" abhors drugs, Spriftualism and mesmerism ist" abhors drugs, Spiritualism and mesmerism as three of the most deadly kinds of errors. She does not even touch the patient. There is absorblutely no form, no ceremony. And it may not be druggists.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

out of place just here, as it may enable the reader to follow a little closer the writer in his investigation, to quote a few sentences from Mrs. Eddy for the purpose of showing in what light the "Christian scientist" regards disease and its cure. She says: "Will power is not science; it belongs to the senses and is objectionable. Willing the sick to recover is not metaphysics, but sheer nonsense. Will can infringe upon the rights of man; it is mesmerism, that produces evil continually, and is far from the science of being. Truth, and not will,' is the healer, the 'peace, be still,' to disease. . . . Sickness is a belief, and to understand this destroys the belief and breaks the spell of disease. To the metaphysician

Sickness is a Dream. from which the patient needs to be awakened; it should not appear real to him, and when he

makes it unreal to his patient he cures him."

Another lady present was a resident of the makes it unreal to his patient he cures him."

Another lady present was a resident of the suburbs, and had been a sufferer from a complication of troubles for years, the origin being in spinal difficulties. Her case resisted all efforts of physicians and surgeons, and the result was severe and protracted headaches, sleeplessness, and the whole train of troubles which follow in the wake of nervous diseases. She became a confirmed invalid, and more than one symptom indicated that she would never recover. In detail the lady thus spoke of her cure: "If you had seen me a few months ago you would hardly know me now. I actually passed my days on the sofa. I could not sit up a half hour at a time without causing myself the most acute pains. I thought that if I might only sit up for two hours at a time I should be a happy woman. A lady who had been cured by one of the scientists' loaned me Mrs. Eddy's book. I found a great many things in it which I did not think I could agree with, but I consented to try the treatment. I knew surely that a treatment in which the patient was neither dosed nor touched by the healer could not be very dangerous. The lady who came to see me sat with a far-away look in her eyes for a few minutes, and told me that I must come into Boston to see her, as sile could not afford the time to come out.

I Looked at Her in Amazement.

I Looked at Her in Amazement, but in a few days I was more astonished still when I found that I could and did go into Boston to see her. She first came to see me the day before Thanksgiving. I told her that I was going to re-Thanksriving. I told her that I was going to receive some friends the next day, and asked her if I might sleep that night. She made no definite reply. About 8 o'clock that evening I was talking with my husband when I fell asleep. It was the most irresistible and delicious feeling. I felt as if I had been drugged, with all the disagreable effects of the drug left out. It was with the utmost difficulty that I not to bed, and I knew no more till morning."

difficulty that I not to bed, and I knew no more till morning."

A few days after this the lady went into Boston, and on Christmas night, said her husband, "she was so well that she was able to go with me to the oratorio; went and came in a crowded horse-car and never experienced any ill effects whatever from it. Of course she was able to be about long before that. She is going all the time now. She had been shut out from the world for iffteen years, and everything was new to her."

The writer asked the lady if she could not give a more specific account of her sensations at the time of the cure. "I felt," she said, "an indescribably glorified feeling. I not only felt better physically, but better morally, as though I bad had a revelation. And when I came to read over the Bible in the light of Mrs. Eddy's books—for you may be sure I soon changed my mind about the acceptance of her doctrines—it had received a new and glorified meaning. Isaiah was simply grand, and Revelations a revelation indeed. I cannot doubt, in the face of my own experience, that a

New Light Has Dawned Upon the World." The busband of this lady was by no means satisfied when his wife was cured. He was not contented till he had informed all sick relatives of the event, and urged upon them a trial of the new

science.

A gentieman 78 years old, living in New Hampshire, received a fall from a wagon several years ago, in which he struck upon his head in the street. He began to be troubled with wakefulness, and seemed fast losing his memory. His son received a letter from him just before he was induced to test the nower of a "Christian scientist," which too well evinced that he was losing his faculties. Portions of sentences were left out in the course of the letter and words were frequently omitted. He complained that he could not sleep nights. He was treated once by a "scientist." That night, to use his own expression, he "slept his head off." He has not been troubled with sleeplessness since, if we are to believe his own evidence and that of his friends. A letter received from him by his father a day or two since was written in the old gentleman's style of fifteen years ago. The leaving out of words and sentences which had characterized his former letter was not to be found in the later one. The son claims that the father has been improving in health ever since.

Mr. F. Bennett of Melrose states that his son, 18 years old, had

A Growth on the Inside of His Lip which doctors pronounced a tumor. It was no meddled with for some time, in the hope that is would go away. But as there were no symptom of healing, Mr. Bennett, with the advice o When the matter was put into the hands of the writer for an investigation a short time ago, he was informed of some very marvellous occurrences, which were alleged to have taken place in the community, the very nature of which calculated the community and physician, had the tumor cut out. Immediately are physician, had the physician had t "Christian scientist." The swelling immediately went down, and in two or three weeks had entirely healed. There has been no relapse since. Some year and a half ago a lady in Dedham about 30 years of age was treated by a "Christian scientist" for epileptic fits. She had been subject to them for fifteen years, and all the doctors who had treated ner had pronounced her incurable. The beginning of the trouble dated back some fifteen years, when the girl had been chased in the woods by a tramp. The "scientist" who was called simply said to her: "Why, that man is not chasing you now." A witness states that the subject immediately came out of the fit, exclaiming: "O, I am so glad he has gone!" She has not had a relapse since.

Edgar Woodbury of Beverly Had Beer

Given Up to Die. The doctors had held a consultation, and said that the young man could not live. He was bleeding badly at the lungs. A Christian Scientist

bleeding badly at the lungs. A Christian Scientist was called into the room where he lav. He ceased bleeding immediately, and the hemorrhage did not come on again. In a few days he was able to walk about the house, and in a week was out boating. He was perfectly cured, and has not had a relapse.

Another lady had three curvatures of the spine for more than thirty years. She was not able to walk, and had been given up by the physicians to die. After treatment she immediately got better, and eleven months thereafter she went on a long journey by rail. Her spine had straightened, and she felt like a new woman. She has since joined the ranks of the Christian Scientists.

Another lady suffering from spinal trouble had been given up by physicians. She went to the Christian Scientist, as she now declares, without a particle of faith, unless the fact that she went may be taken as an evidence of it. She greeted the Scientist's theories with sarcasm, and was not always kind in her manner toward the lady who was curing her. She saw the Scientist six times, and declares herself cured.

In Mrs. Choate's parlors every Sunday a "Christian Science" service is held. Last Sunday a young man publicly testified that this lady had

Restored His Crushed Foot. He said he was moving a heavy range; that it fell upon his foot, badly crushing it, although it did not break the bones. After a treatment by

did not break the bones. After a treatment by the Scientist he went to bed at 11.30 on the same night, slept soundly, arose in the morning, put on his boot and went to his business as if nothing had happened. He was very positive that he would have been kept in the house for a month under a physician's treatment.

The above cases have been cited as illustrative of the nature and seriousness or the cures which have been performed by Mrs. Eddy's disciples. As names have not always accompanied the cases, out of deference to the wishes of the parties, several names are subjoined of ladies who will vouch for some one or more of these cases: Mrs. E. S. Hunt of Boston Highlands, Mrs. J. C. Woodbury of Union Park, Mrs. Captain Henry Gookins of South Boston, Mrs. Lapham and Mr. George H. Maeder of East Somerville.

Insane from Love for His Mules.

[Denver Tribune.]

John Steffen, a Kansas youth who has been in the employ of B. H. Eaton, on the high line irrigating ditch, some ten miles south of Denver, was gating ditch, some ten miles south of Denver, was brought in yesterday in a fit of temporary insanity. In his occupation as teamster he had developed a fondness for the span of mules he was driving, and about a mouth ago he quit work because he was given another team. He resumed a short time since on getting his old team. On Friday last one of the mules was put in another team, and thereupon Steffen was taken with a fit of melancholy, which increased until it resulted in total delirium.

A Rattlesnake's Cosy Quarters.

[Gonzales Inquirer.]
A young man on the Miller farm, near Gonzales, Tex., was ploughing with mules and noticed that the one on the right seemed to be suffering, and his jaw was considerably swollen. In the even-ing he noticed the left mule pulling off from the other one, and observed the head of a rattlesnake sticking out of the straw collar which the right mule wore. It had probably wintered in the collar in a dormant state.

The Texas Standard of Female Loveliness

The Texas Standard of Female Loveliuess.

[St. Louis Republican.]

The young men have a way in Texas of rating the girls as they do cotton. If only moderate in style and appearance she is a good ordinary, if more than usually attractive she is a good middling, but it superior in all the graces and charms then she is the highest grade—middling fair. Furtner west, in the cattle region, she is a long horn if only of moderate beauty, but a short horn if of superior attraction.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"-little liver pills (sugarcoated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. By

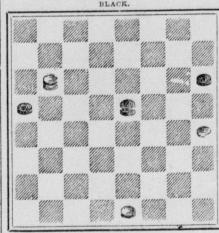
CHECKERS. CHARLES F. BARKER.....Editor

Notice. All correspondence sent to Mr. C. F. Barker's address pertaining to the checker column or his work, the American Checker Player, will be promptly attended to by his brother, Mr. Isaiah Barker, during his absence from home. Parties will please address C. F. Barker, care of Isaiah Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

The Numbered Checker-board. BLACK.

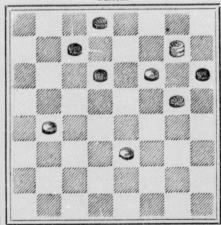


Position No. 929. End game between Mr. K. and Mr. T.



Black to move and white to draw. [For solution see game No. 1366, "Ayrshire Lassie," below, where note D is given.]

Position No. 930. End game between Mr. J. H. Harrison and Mr. BLACK



	White (Harrison) to move and draw.						
		Game No. 1					
t	Played	W. W. Tur	pondence ner of Ha	between A	Mr. K——		
t	K—'s n						
s	1115		1219	913B	2622		
1		2522	2415	6 9D	711		
175.50	811	1825	811	1518	2217		
1-	2824	3014	15 8	3126	11 7		
0	4 8	6 9	312	1317	1714		
t	2319	13 6	2824	913	2016		
	914	218	2327	1822	1417		
-	2217	2925	2419	2623	1611		
a	5 9	1115	2732	1721	1823		
y	2623	1910	1915	13 9	1915		
-	1518	714	3228	2125	2319		
	1718	2419	7510	9 6	710		
1	1 5	5 9	2824	2530	C1916		
1	3228	2724A	10 6	610	Drawn.		
100.000	1417	1822	2419	3026	2141121		
e	2114	2518	6 2	2319			
-	1017	1423	1915	2218			
f	2314	1916	2 6	10 7			
,					22		
a		s loses; 19	,10, 12	10, 27	23 would		
y	draw.		- +1	of M- 17	.0 14		
LE .	B-An oversight on the part of Mr. K: 914						

would win. C-Very hard work, but Mr. T-secured a

Game No. 1367—Laird and Lady. BY THEO. W. KIMLEY, GREENFORD, O. 1115 1017 1116 811 1216 2319 2114 2318 19151 1511 811 1518 1623 2-1116C 1317 2217 2723A 2619 2521 B. wins. 913 1827 48 1620 1714 3223 3026B 3127 (Var. 1.) 2623 2521 1915 3113 1216 1317 610 1026 B. wins. (Var. 2.) 1317 2125 69 117 1722 158 2623 3-1713 84 B. wins. 1721 2530 1216 1620 2522 2217 136 3127 (Var. 3.) 84 48 2420 3122 3026 913 1322 2226 B. wins.	D—Position No. 929, above.									
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Game No. 1367-Laird and Lady.									
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BY THEO. W. KIMLEY, GREENFORD, O.									
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1115									
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$										
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1714	3223	3026B	3127						
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			(Var. 1.)							
1317 2125 69 117 1722 158 2623 3-1713 84 B. wins. 1721 2530 1216 1620 2522 2217 136 3127 (Var. 3.) (Var. 3.) 84 48 2420 3122 3026 913 1322 2226 B. wins.	2623	2521	1915	3113	1216					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1317	610	1026		B. wins.					
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			(Var. 2.)							
1721 2530 1216 1620 2522 2217 13 6 3127 (Var. 3.) 8 4 4 8 2420 3122 3026 913 1322 2226 B. wins.	1317	2125		117	1722					
2522 2217 136 3127 (Var. 3.) (Var. 3.) 3122 3026 913 1322 2226 3122 3026 B. wins.	15 8	2623	3-1713	8 4	B. wins.					
8 4 4 8 2420 3122 3026 913 1322 2226 B. wins.	1721	2530	1216	1620						
8 4 4 8 2420 3122 3026 913 1322 2226 B. wins.	2522	2217	13 6	3127						
8 4 4 8 2420 3122 3026 913 1322 2226 B. wins.			(Var. 3.)							
913 1322 2226 B. wins.	8. 4	4 8		3122	30. 26					
	Notes by Mr. Kimley.									
A-Probably a losing move.										
B-See game No. 1362 for play on other lines.										
C-610, 158, 1017, B. wins.										

Game No. 1368-Old Fourteenth. Played between H. D. Lyman and S. C. Bancroft at the rooms of the Washington chess and checker club, No. 1420 New York avenue, Washington, D. C. Lyman's move.

resigns. Solution of Position No. 927. BY O. H. RICHMOND.

by first pos +23..27 gives some very neat play which we omit, as it is quite lengthy.—O. H. R. Solution of Position No. 928.

BY O. H. RICHMOND. 15..10A 31..26* 18..27 27..18 23..19 15..18 26..23 19..16 22..15 27..23* (A) 24..19 15..22 19..15 W. wins.

Correspondence. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1882.

Chrespondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1882.

Checker Editor of The Globe:

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you that the Washington Chess and Checker Club is still in a flourishing condition. Our pleasant and commodious club-rooms are at No. 1420 New York avenue, to which all chess and checker-players visiting the city are cordially invited. Besides a number of noted chess-players, we have recently had the pleasure of the visits to our club-rooms of the following checker-players: Mr. Hutzler of Cincinnati, O. Mr. Fitzpatrick of Leavenworth, Kan., Mr. Cain of San Francisco, Cal., and Mr. Gorton of New York. I hope soon to see some of your New England players at our rooms. If you should come near here on your tour through the States I think we could give you as good a reception as you will get in some of the States. If you intend coming this way I-wish you will visit us. Mr. Lyman is now visiting New York, and I think before returning he will visit the old Bay State and try some of your players. Thomas M. Redd, who is widely known by reputation by all who have perused the checker literature for the past ten years, has been recently elected our treasurer. E. G. Gorton of New York while here made the following score:

E. G. Gorton... 2 S. C. Bancroft... 3 Drawn.... 4

E. G. Gorton... 1 Jacob Fussell... 1 Drawn.... 4

E. G. Gorton...2 S. C. Bancroft...3 Drawn....4 E. G. Gorton...1 Jacob Fussell...1 Drawn....1

tween Lyman and myself, which I wish you would also publish.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. S.—r, M. D., New York—I. Book forwarded to the party mentioned in your letter. 2. Have written you.

C. A. M.—r, Windsor Mills, P. Q., Canada—Position on file for publication; thanks.

J. A.—r, New York—At the 27th move of your solution play instead of 24...27, 23...26, and black can draw.

L. M. S.—s, Derry Depot, N. H.—News received; thanks. Game will receive attention soon.

corver, mains.

C. M.—x. New York—A mistake. See solution of position No. 921 in Globe, March 14.

Arthur P. W.—II, Rockland, Me.—The following moves will win the position: 18..15, 28..24, 14..9, 24..28.23..19, 1..5, 9..6. W. wins.

George S.—n, San Francisco, Cal.—Have mailed you the books: thanks. you the books: thanks.

Checker News. Mr. P. P. Cain, the California champion, has been playing the past week with several of our players, with the following result: | Dispute | Disp

A friendly match of fifty games has just been completed between Mr. A. McFerson and L. M. Stearns of Derry Depot, N. H., with the score: McFerson, 24; Stearns, 13; drawn, 13. Another match is in progress between the same parties.

Mr. C. F. Barker is now making arrangements to play in Fall River, Providence and Springfield.

He is playing this week in Rockland, Mass.

THE GRIST MILL.

EDITED BY "COMUS."

Send all communications for this department to W. H. Todd, 14 Florence street, Boston, Mass. Contributions and solutions solicited from all.

Solutions to the Grist Mill-No. 10.

No. 753. No. 748. Henry Clinton, Barry Cornwall, Phil Sheridan, Gus-No. 749. No. 754.

MOTHER LOVE.

NO. 755.

C ALA MAR
A LUM IN A
T AMARI N
NO. 756.

It is the secret symp.
The silver link, the silken
Lie.
Which heart to heart, and N O P A L
Which heart to heart, and N I VA L
GENET
RENAL
STRAW This the secret sympathy, The silver link, the silver FLASH-LASH-ASH, tie, No. 758.

No. 803-Square.

1. Broken, as an ordinary (Her.); 2. Ridges of sand and gravel; 3. A sacred enclosure among the islands of the Pacific; 4. A small crustacean; 5. Treating.

Boston, Mass.

SPHINX.

No. 804—Square.

1. Farewell; 2. Small silver coins of Persia; 3.
Animal, 4. An ancient town of Palestine; 5. Morrisania, N. Y. No. 805-Square.

1. A male name: 2. Dispositions made to cover extended positions; 3. An animal; 4. A wading bird; 5. Rendering familiar by practice.

Autora, Il. NED HAZEL. No. 806—Square.

1. Food; 2. A town of British India; 3. A mineral; 4. Growing out (obs.); 5. The residue of

silver plates. Morrisania, N. Y. JENNIE MAY. No. 807-Square. 1. Procuresses; 2. A ruined city of Asia; 3. A city of Spain; 4. An instrument of household economy; 5. The residue of silver plates.

Boston, Mass.

KROOK.

No. 808-Square.

1. Small rodent mammals; 2. Italian historian, 806; 3. A town of Spain; 4. To mount; 5. Manayunk, Penn. DANDY LYON.

No. 809-Square.

1. Small rodent mammals; 2. A seaport of Luzon; 3. A city of Spain; 4. To come above the horizon; 5. The residue of plate of silver.

Aurora, Ill.

No. 809-Square.

No. 810-Charade. (To "Maud Lynn.")

How to beat an "old saw."

I have no doubt that you have read
That "catch" about the "pound of lead."
I'll tell you how a way I found
To overcome that awful pound.

Orlando Peter Fryingpan Was once my warmest friend; But ah! how short is friendship's span— Our's now is at an end. "But how?" you say! oh! well it was A very simple thing Which constituted all the cause Of triendship's sundering.

You see Orlando was a lad Of great and noble soul Of great and noble soul.
But ah! a temper hot he had,
And little self-control.

A phrase which you might use in jest He^{ij} think a mark of spite; He said "all language should be dressed In garb the most polite." I often wonder *prime* it was That we were friends so long; Howe'er, to gain the 'dom's applause The "break" I'll tell in song.

Orlando bought a paper which Contained a "funny column;

But total, that don't matter much, The "fuuny man" did state; This "quirk" (so ancient that a crutch Would be appropriate!) "Pray, does a pound of feathers weigh As much as one of lead" "Of course not," every one will say." (These words the "joker" said.) Orlando tried the trick to play
On me; said I, "I guess
A pound of feathers, sure, must weigh,
Considerably less!"

With triumph great, Orlando said, This fact you can't get 'round, Whether of feathers or of lead, A pound is last a pound!"

Said I. "I'll put that to the proof;
I'll get a pound of lead;
Ascend upon the highest roof,
And drop it on your head!" Of course you would not mind a pound of feathers, if it fell Upon your head; but lead, I'm bound, Would cause your head to swell!"

Orlando spoke him ne'er a word,
But left me on the spot;
And over since, so I have heard,
Claims that "he knows me not!"
Boston, Mass.

No. 811-Square. 1. Treating; 2. A kind of chair; 3. A territory;
4. A Scripture name; 5. An imaginary being.
Unity, Me.

No. 812—Square.

1. Clippings of metals; 2. An asteroid; 3. The fennes; 4. A finisher; 5. To know.

W. McL.

Harmony, Me. No. 813-Square. 1. Treating; 2. More healthy; 3. Anganimal; Muscular control; 5. Trial.

Manekport, Ind.

DAMON. No. 814-Square.

1. Courts for athletic exercises; 2. A light vessel; 3. To strike with sudden terror; 4. Extreme pain; 5. To make hard.

Machias, Me.

I. I. GOULD.

SOLUTIONS AND PRIZE-WINNERS IN FOUR WEEKS. Accepted Grists. MISS T. GOGUE — Compound acrostic and square. CAPT. N. FRANK—Square. ARTHUR F. HOLT—Two nail-squares, five squares, two diamonds, octagon, rhomboid and reversed rhomboid. PUZZLER—Three squares, rhomboid, two enigmas, decapitation and numerical.

Prize-Winners.

1. Sphinx, Boston, Mass.

2. Mistique, Natick, Mass.

3. O. Possum, New Haven, Conn.
Best square based on USING, Sphinx, Boston,

Best square based on SIZEL, Jennie May, Morrisania, N. Y.
The following sent correct solutions to the "Grist Mill" of February 28:
Sphinx, Mistique, O. Possum, Trebor, Charlie, Dudy Lyon, Korn Kake, Jesse Overlock, Glebe, Myrtle, Max Sims, Mrs. Mary W., Grinder, Cherub, May, Annie S. and Olive Mosse.

Chaff.
UNCLE WILL.—If you do not send a grist before long, we shall think our uncle has gone back Respectfully yours,
S. C. Bancroft, President.
P. S.—Inclosed, please find a game played be
S. C. Bancroft, President.

P. S.—Inclosed, please find a game played be
"Mill." WILL TOBACCO KILLP

A Victim Who Died Recently at Milford, N. H.

Excessive Smoking Said to be the Cause.

He Lost a Heart Beat and Expired at Once.

to all parts of the Union on Thursday last that a man named McDow had died in a small village of New Hampshire known as Milford, and the fact that after an extended examination had been made by leading physicians the death was found to have been caused by an excessive use of tobacco, caused considerable gossip among those people by whom this plant is extensively used in many forms. Numerous inquiries were made about the case, and all were anxious to learn in what form this man had used tobacco so as to cause sudden death. To ascertain the real facts of the remarkable case, a GLOBE reporter was detailed to visit Milford and make an investigation of this affair that has excited the interest of nearly every one of the male sex, and possibly not a few of the gentler. On reaching Milford the first place visited by the scribe was the Union Hotel on Nashua street, at which place the man was found dead. The proprietor of the hotel was called upon and he kindly gave all the information he had about the case, which is as follows:

had about the case, which is as follows:

Richard A. McDow, a native of the British provinces, about 40 years old and well built, arrived in Millord some six or eight months ago, where he obtained a stuation in the coopering establishment of W. E. Pierce & Co. Abbut the 1st of January he hired room 18 at the Union Hotel, and also took his meals there. But little is known of his early history, save that he was at one time a sailor. While in Millord he appeared to be a very quiet man, having but little to say to any one. He was very fond of reading and an habitual smoker, with little ambition to earn more money than enough to pay his expenses. At the close of his day's work he would go to his room to read and smoke till late at night. During the day

He Had to Kefrain from Smoking.

He Had to Refrain from Smoking, as the rules of the shop he worked in would not allow the practice because of fear of setting fire to the establishment. He had three clay pipes, which were black as coal from long usage, which he continually smoked. He was often seen lying on his bed reading with one of these dirty looking pipes in his mouth puffing away, keeping the window and door of the room closed in order to keep in the odor and smoke until the room was completely filled, and slept in the room when it was in this condition. Nothing could induce him to stop the excessive use of tobacco. He seeming to have a constant desire for it, and although he had been told by his fellow-workmen that if he continued his practice it would sooner or later kill him he failed to heed their advice. About a week previous to his death he contracted a severe cold, which compelled him to give up his work. After staying at home for a few days, thinking it would pass off, he called in a physician and medicine was prescribed for him, which greatly relieved him from the cold. The physician made several other visits, and on one of them he found him lying on the bed reading and smoking one of the pipes mentioned above and the room so full of smoke that when the doctor stood on the threshold of the door he was unable to see him. After the smoke was allowed to escape the physician advised him to leave off smoking, and warned him of the dangerous results, bur nothing would induce him to forsake his trio of clay pipes. Last Sunday evening he told several in the hotel that he was feeling so well that he intended to go to work Monday, and after eating his supper ne went to the Sunday evening prayer meeting in the Unitarian Church, from which he returned at an early hour and went to his room to smoke. About 10 o'clock Monday, and after eating his supper ne went to the Sunday evening one of the chambermaids employed in the hotel went up stairs to make up the beds in the different rooms. When she reached McDow's room the door was open a little way, and on entering she was startled by seeing McDow, whom she supposed was at work, lying on the floor with his to the establishment. He had three clay pipes, which were black as coal from long usage, which

Face Down and Cold in Death. The domestic immediately gave the alarm, and The domestic immediately gave the alarm, and the proprietor, with Undertaker Fisher, went to McDow's room, and after turning him on his back his face presented a horrible sight, it being perfectly black, and blood was flowing from a cut over his left eye, which he received by striking on the floor. The remains were afterwards taken to the undertaker's warerooms. It is supposed that he was sitting on the side of the led when he fell, as one of his arms was stretched out and the other was lying across his breast. In a short time after the discovery of the body wild rumors of foul play and suicide were freely circulated by the residents, with but little grounds for foundation. It soon became the principal topic of conversation among the people of the town, and at last the Board of Selectmen principal topic of conversation among the people of the town, and at last the Board of Selectmen were notified, and in order to ascertain the true cause of death and set the minds of those who were suspicious at ease they concluded to have an inquest held. But there was no resident coroner, so they called upon Dr. William W. Hinds, justice of the peace of Milford, to officiate as such, and he later summoned a jury consisting of Messrs, S. C. Coburn, John Hadlock and G. E. Foster. The body was given into the hands of Drs. Dearborn and Smith, who made a post mortem examination. They after an extended examination reported to the jury that the cause of death was paralysis of the heart, caused by inordinate use of tobacco. After all sides were heard by the coroner's jury, they accepted the examining doctors' report and rendered a verdict as above. The physicians who made the autopsy were visited by the scribe, and they stated that all the organs of the body with the exception of the heart and stomach were in a fair condition. The stomach, on being closely examined, had the appearance that he had at some time taken stimulants, although those who have known him since his stay at Milford say that of the town, and at last the Board of Selectmen

He Was Not a Drinking Man, but a relative of his who came from Cambridge to Millord said that he has seen him three or four times on a spree. The heart was the sole trouble, times on a spree. The heart was the sole trouble, and it was on this organ that the poisonous properties contained in tobacco acted incessantly until it finally succeeded in accomplishing death. The heart on being examined was found to be very soft and flabby, instead of having that firmness which makes a healthy organ. It was also full of blood, instead of being contracted and empty. This organ showed plainly the effects of the constant labor to which it had been subjected, it being in a very feeble and overworked condition. It is the supposition of the doctors that McDow awoke from his sleep with a start, thinking he had overslept himself, and was late for work. In such instances the heart stops for a second, or "loss's a beat," as the heart stops for a second, or "loses a beat," as it is termed; but if in a healthy condition, it will resume action again, without any serious results. When the beating of McDow's heart stopped, as above stated, it was so feeble that it was unable to begin its work again, and consequently caused

Useless Fright. To worry about any liver, kidney or urinary trouble, especially Bright's disease or diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is

"Boys, this is My Last Trip." Herbert Thayer, who was killed on the Saratoga train a few days ago, while acting as a brakeman, train a few days ago, while acting as a brakeman, had shortly before failen heir to \$7000 by the death of his father and grandfather. He expected to receive his share the next day, and before leaving with his train he said, "Boys, this is my last trip." An hour later he was dead and the same day a letter arrived with a draft for him for \$7000.

sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, brouchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

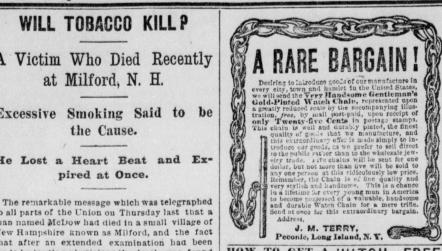
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